REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,961.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Alleppy	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam Sept.	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from [illegible] the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Guadur	17	„ Fao	31
„ Muscat	19	„ Koweit Sept.	2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bahrein	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Bushire	25	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	27	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,880 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 14TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c, and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

[illegible] Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two [illegible] lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., [illegible] that they have the privilege of advertising in their own [illegible], would find the publication of their announcement at [illegible] Stations a decided means of extending their business.

[illegible] All Travellers arriving in India now land [illegible] proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Rail[illegible]inations, Placards exhibited at the different [illegible] are every day becoming more and more [illegible] bringing the Advertisers' business to the [illegible]

[illegible] Stations, on either line, at which [illegible] and may advertise for any [illegible] charges have been fixed on [illegible] Advertisers to make a [illegible] of making announce[illegible] [illegible] may be printed

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 14th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,781 Tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. White, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Andersson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirting.
3 „ „ Jaconets.
4 „ „ T. Cloth.
8 „ „ Drills.
3 Cases Color Prints.
To close account :—
2 „ Railway Rugs.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLIOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

COME AND SEE.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, Messrs. S. S. and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, an invoice of 12 cases pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Morning Toilet, Going to Bath, Painting the Hero, The Bloure Greek and Romania Girl, Marriage of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Marguerite, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Winter in the Haitz, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Madonna and Child, Detected Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasure, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening, Mother's Happiness, Judith, Listening to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Morning Bath, Lady Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr, Black Ground Prints, Popes, &c. &c.

On account of the concerned, landed ex s.s. Strathclyde—B B—702 - 1 Case 141 Large Pictures. 158 Small Pictures,

More or less damaged by Saltwater.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1874.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Bhoota Ganju and Luckma Custoor, the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Punjabee Shaik Jewun bin Shaik Bhawdur, the Mortagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Government ground, situate on the northern side of New Town, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, at the Cammateepoora 12th Street, registered in books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 184, containing by admeasurement (31) square yards, and bounded on the east by a Temple, on the west by the house of Rustomjee Darooowalla, on the north by Cammatteepoora 12th Street, on the south by a passage.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of Dewa Futtajee, Heera Kutchrajee, and Oogra Jowerjee the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Canjee Bhugwan, and Bhanee, widow of the late Bhana Bhugwan, the Mortgagors, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by public auction, on MONDAY the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Government Ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, at New Town, fronting on the southern side of Woondria Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 509, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement (53 1/9) square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Abdool Kadir bin Jaffer Mahomed Bhiwandker, on the west by the house of Bhana Bhugwan on the north by Woondria Street, and on the south by sweepers passage.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 11th August 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6, 7, 8 lbs.
3 Cases Colored Prints.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
L—1-15.0—400 Boxes Stearine Candles.

AUCTION SALE OF ISUN GREEN TEA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction, at Godown No. 17, Bora Bazaar, Fort, by order of the Mortgagee Sa Nanchunda Ludha and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Khoja Munjee Kurimbhoy.

R.—Z. 228 Chests of Isun Green Tea.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., at Mazagon, opposite Mazagon Castle.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle and egg frames, waiters, tea trays, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. richly carved and blackwood furniture, such as a set of lamp table in 3 pieces, a round dining, 6 for 8 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, dumb waiters, whatnots, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, teapoys, china whatnots, drawing room carpets, gilt hanging argand lamps, horned hatstand, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, screens, table ornaments, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light English built brougham with powerful horse and harness.

No catalogue, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16. Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th August 1874, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 8th day of August 1874, viz :

1. That the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the Liquidator hereafter to be appointed be and is authorized to transfer and sell the business and property of the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, a Joint Stock Company having a Capital of Rupees Sixty Lakhs divided into Three Thousand Shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution among the members of the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, one fully paid up Share in the NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, for every one share of the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of the NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

II. To appoint a Liquidator and to fix his remuneration.

III. To authorize the Liquidator to exercise the powers conferred by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 8th August 1874.

P.S.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the proposed New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, can be seen at the Office of the Company.

⁂ The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18TH AUGUST to 25TH AUGUST 1874, both days inclusive.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE in Marine Lines. The House is large and commodious, and has recently been painted, cleaned, and thoroughly repaired.

For particulars apply to MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Bookseller, &c., 26 Meadow Street.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.—SOUTHAMPTON LINE.—By the s.s. HYDASPES, sailing on the 21st instant, and every alternate Week's Steamer thereafter, PASSENGERS WILL NOT BE BOOKED for MALTA, GIBRALTAR, or SOUTHAMPTON.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

P. HAMILTON & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes. Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE-WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100 paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in Trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available at any of the Company's branches on the improbable consequence of a sudden mortality affecting the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
R. V. HEARN, Esq., Government Solicitor.
G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
F. D. PARKER, Esq., (Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.)

TRUSTEE.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AUDITOR.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

THE POLICIES GRANTED BY THIS COMPANY ARE UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

The Receipts of the Official Trustee for the Government Promissory Notes held by that Officer on behalf of Policy-holders and constituting the 80 per cent. of Premiums paid, as well as the re-invested Interest which has accumulated, are filed in the Positive Office, and are accessible to all concerned.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

VACANT.—LODGING with good table for TWO respectable BOARDERS, in Meadow Street, Fort. Address "OXIDE," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, an English-built Light OFFICE BROUGHAM, in very good order ; also a Fast AUSTRALIAN MARE. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—*See article in Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

[illegible]d only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA...........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.........D. S. KEMP & Co.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture can be obtained, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ready for IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17	0
Overland do	25	0
Warm do	35	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16	8
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36	0
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22	8
Flannel do Shrunk (Per Half Dozen)	49	0
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52	0
Under Vests (Per Half Dozen)	14	0
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	24	0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	
Cardigan Jackets	9	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Hats	5	0
Bathing Draws	2	0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	14
Best Linen do.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0
Cotton Socks	9	8
Warm do.	15	8
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0
Pin Scarfs	1	0
Sailors Knott	1	12
Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12
Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each	1	4
Marsella Quilts	12	8
Wool Down Quilts	18	0
Blankets, each	9	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15	0
Toilet Covers, each	0	14
Partmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12	8
Solid Leather Trunks	23	0
Extra Large do.	49	0
Black Hide Bags	75	0
Best Hide Gladstone	11	8
Cash Bags	35	0
Courier Bags	6	12
Soiled Linen do	6	12
Money Belts	4	12
Sovereign Boxes	3	8
Leather Purses	3	0
Rug Straps, Patent	2	0
Cork Mattrasses	2	0
English Feather Pillows	19	8
Horse Hair do.	7	8
Travelling do.	7	8
Air Pillows	2	0
	6	0
Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6	8
Portable Baths for Travellers } from	30	0
Bath Sponges, large	3	0
Sponge Bags	2	8
Soap Boxes	1	0
Soap Tablets	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	14
Tooth Brush Guards	0	14
Nail do.	0	10
Cloth Brushes	3	8
Hat Brushes	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
Shoe Horns	1	0
Overland Chairs, Best Birch ......from	6	0
Hand Mirrors	2	0

FROM THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS
AT THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—INSURANCES effected by the Undersigned AGENTS in Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CAT GUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and are perfectly safe at all times. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY. —MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice. It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq, Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS:—

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

The "Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited," is being formed for the purpose of erecting and working in India, Cotton Mills, for Spinning and Weaving, but it is intended to erect the first mill in Bombay.

The advantages in favour of manufacturing Cotton Goods in India are principally :—

1st. The saving of cost of transport, Marine Insurance, landing charges, commission for selling, &c., of Cotton from India to England, amounting to about 15 per cent.

2nd. The saving of cost of packing, carriage, freight, Marine, Insurance, &c. to India, of the manufactured article, which may be called :—at least 10 per cent.

3rd. The saving of interest in the cost of the Cotton, and in all the various expenditures on it, from the time it is bought in India till it is again returned there in the shape of Yarn or Cloth, which cannot be placed at less than 5 per cent.

From the above it is clear that Cotton Goods manufactured and consumed in India have an advantage of about 30 per cent. in their favour, in escaping the costs incidental to English-made fabrics intended for exportation to India, besides the important additional advantage of much cheaper and more abundant labour in India.

It will be observed that, in the percentages given above in favour of India, no account has been taken of the existing advantage given to Indian mills by the import duty of 5 per cent. on English cotton goods, and 3½ per cent. on English cotton yarns, because, although many years may elapse before these duties are removed, ultimately they must be abolished ; the repeal, however, of this tax will have no appreciable effect on the permanency and progress of cotton mills in India, where the advantages for manufacturing, in the centre of production and illimitable consumption, are indisputably so great : the large margin of additional profit which remains as a reward for the future improved management of Indian mills will more than compensate for the removal of the import duty.

It is very difficult to estimate the probable profits to be derived from this undertaking, but it comes recommended by parties in India who have had every facility for obtaining a knowledge of the results obtained from existing mills, and these are all unanimously of opinion that first class mills under thoroughly efficient management, will return profits as great if not greater than any made in Lancashire during the most flourishing period of its Cotton Industry.

The Machinery and Buildings of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be charged at prime cost to the Company ; this combined with the skilled management which may be looked for from a Board composed chiefly of practical spinners and manufactures, is calculated to produce the most favourable results for intending Shareholders.

It is proposed that the Mills in Bombay shall be under the management of a resident Managing Director, appointed and sent out from England by the Board of Directors.

It is also proposed that a Committee of Inspection shall be formed in Bombay, selected by the Directors from the resident Shareholders. This Committee would co-operate with the Managing Director for the purpose of furthering the general Interests of the Company.

The only charge to the Company for preliminary expenses will be the actual amount out of pocket, and in the event of no allotment the entire expenses will be paid by the promoters.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of a Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Credit at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, the sum of Rupees, being a deposit of 10 Rs. per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me such number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot me, and to pay the further sum of 10 Rs. per Share, on allotment on the Shares allotted to me according to the terms of your Prospectus ; and to become a member of the Company (subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association), and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of the Members, for the number of Shares allotted me accordingly.

Name in full __________
Address __________
Profession if any __________
Date, __________ 187

Signature.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS of a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 17th August next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the MEETING of Shareholders held THIS DAY :—

"That the Special Resolutions, Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869, and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled." "That Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem to cover all office expenses, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the Business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company."

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.,* the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY (STAFF NIGHT) 11TH AND 12TH AUGUST 1874.

THE AMATEURS
OF THE
6TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY

Have the honour to announce, that they will give a THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, in the above Hall, on the above dates, when will be produced, for the first time in Bombay,

THE LAUGHABLE FARCE
OF
BROWNE THE MARTYR,
AND
AN ORIGINAL BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
ENTITLED,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.,
OR
LA GRAND DOCTRESSE.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 ; TO BEGIN 9 SHARP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	FIRST NIGHT. Rs. A. P.	STAFF NIGHT. Rs. A. P.
Reserved Seats	1 0 0	2 0 0
Second do.	0 8 0	1 0 0
Back do.	0 4 0	0 8 0

Tickets may be had from MR. R. JOHNSTON, Morley Hall where a Plan of the Hall is on view.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S EVENING CONCERT,
ON
THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1874,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

Concert to Commence at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. GLEE—"Mynheer Vandunck," by the Members of Glee Club .... *Bishop.*
2. FLUTE SOLO.
3. TRIO, MAY QUEEN—"The Hawthorn in the Glade" .... *Bennett.*
4. PIANO SOLO, Andantee Rondo Capriccioso .... *Mendelssohn.*
5. SOLO, MEZ SOPRANO—"Omio Fernando," Favorita *Donizetti.*
6. BARITON SOLO—"Speed on, my bark, speed on." *Leslie.*

PART II.

1. MEDITATION—Sur le 1er Prelude de Bach .... *Gounod.*
2. DUET—"To vivo é t'Ame," mez. Soprano e Baritono .... *Campana.*
3. TENOR SOLO—"Aida Omia dolce Aida" .... *Verdi.*
4. PIANO SOLO—Impromptu .... *N. N.*
5. SOPRANO SOLO—"Deve sono i bei momenti :" Nozze di Figaro .... *Mozart.*
6. GLEE—"When Icicles Hang by the Wall" (eigten voices) .... *Macferren.*

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Family Tickets, to admit Three	„ 10
Unreserved Seats	„ 2

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the supply of Three Hundred Tons of the best Hartley's or Wallsend's English STEAM COALS, for the SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY at KIRKEE, will be received on the 17th August 1874 at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Three Hundred Tons must be delivered at this Factory on or before the 12th September 1874.

The person tendering should state in his Tender whether he is going to supply Hartley's or Wallsend's Steam Coals.

Further particulars as regard deposits, &c., may be learnt, on application to the Undersigned, at his Office, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) or to the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

A. J. WAKE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held This Day, viz. :—

1st. "That Two Shares be substituted for Five Shares as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and that Clause 55 of the Articles of Association be amended accordingly."

2nd. "That the Directors be empowered, when and as they may deem it advisable, to remove a portion of the Gins and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Pallej to some of the neighbouring districts."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, S[illegible]
Jams in tins and [illegible]
Orange Marmal[illegible]
Tart Fruits, Dessert [illegible]
Pongons, Lisbon Apricot[illegible]
Mustard, Vineg[illegible]
Fruits in Brandy and [illegible]
Potted Meats and [illegible]
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and [illegible]
Kippered Salmon and [illegible]
Herrings à la Sa[illegible]
Pickled Salmon[illegible]
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BKLACWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

VIENNA BEER, JUST ARRIVED, in prime condition, in cases of 4 dozen Quarts. Orders registered for regular supplies. Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts
Laubenheimer	„ 15	„	„
Steinvein	„ 20	„	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	„ 14	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„	„
Vray Canon	„ 18	„	„
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.			
Do. Bottled here	„ 6	„	„

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH AUGUST, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 5,000, Saturday's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against 1,700 on the corresponding date last year, exports to Great Britain *nil*. In New York Mid Upland is still quoted at 17 1/8 cents per lb.

CONSOLS open at 92½ and French Rentes at 98¼, a recovery of ¼ and ¼ respectively. Bar Silver is unaltered at 58d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been somewhat irregular. Some of the Banks have been willing sellers at 1s. 10 9/32d. for 6 months' sight, while others have shown equal willingness to buy, and 6 months' Credits to a considerable amount have been placed at 1s. 10 7/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions to-day, but at the latter end of last week a large business is reported to have been done in demand paper at 1/16 premium, which is still the nominal rate. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is a fair enquiry at yesterday's rates, but there are few sellers, and transactions consequently have been very limited. We quote:—Fours Rs. 104¼, Fours and a half Rs. 105¼; Fives and a half Rs. 110¼. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending 8th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	5,72,467
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	3,88,557
Deposits	Dec.	,,	3,92,138
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	50,429
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	46,324
Loans	Dec.	,,	1,73,729
Discounts	Inc.	,,	3,07,794
Bullion	Dec.	,,	1,59,232
Cash Balance	Dec.	,,	10,52,256

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet but steady. Bank of Bombays have declined 1 per cent. both for first and second issue. Land Shares are dull, Freres showing a fall of Rs. 5 per share. Spinning Companies are steady without material change in values.

COTTON continues very firm and dealers ask slightly higher prices. The demand on European account, however, is but limited and the transactions small. The receipts for two days are only 610 bales.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unaltered at £2 for steamers, and £2-12-6 for sailing vessels.

PIECE GOODS are a trifle firmer. Prices are not quotably altered, but there is a slightly better enquiry, and holders are less anxious to sell.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	810
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	532½
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	315
40,000	231¼	all	12pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,665
200	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	3,065
800	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,100
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,650
1,000	150	110	25*	Broach Mills	260
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,800
1,500	1,250	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,415
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,425
750	1,000	all	60p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,485
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,350
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,165
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,465
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,630
900	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,000xd.
800	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	30 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co.	450
260	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	125
156½	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,200
500	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,115
800	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	280
850	1,000	1,000	65 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
600	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
850	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	4,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.	4,200
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	200
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	425
150	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manf.Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,400
400	850	750	125 ps	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	102ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,415
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	145
750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,250
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	18-10-7	do.	Ditto	...
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 8th August, compared with the statement issued on 1st August:—

LIABILITIES.		1st August Rs.	8th August Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,40,125		
Do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,45,275		
		74,84,400	74,85,400
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		13,00,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		58,96,880	53,24,413
Do. do. do. at Branches		22,81,523	18,92,986
Other Deposits		1,33,77,157	1,29,85,659
Post Bills		21,081	24,602
Cash Credits, undrawn		5,00,177	5,15,294
	Rs.	3,08,61,858	2,97,78,334
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		62,00,418	61,49,980
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise		9,06,490	9,52,814
Loans, on Security of do. do.		21,55,053	19,81,824
Current Accounts, overdrawn		2,643	2,064
Bills Discounted		1,08,66,169	1,11,73,963
Stamps		5,479	5,508
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,05,675		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,000		
		4,10,675	3,90,675
Bullion		2,31,365	72,133
Cash Balances with Correspondents		4,29,425	4,47,479
Cash and Currency Notes		96,54,141	86,02,885
	Rs.	3,08,61,858	2,97,78,334

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. AFRICA arrived in the Madras roads on Saturday morning from London with the following passengers:—For Madras.—Mrs. Facer and 3 children, Miss F. E. Strike. For Calcutta.—Mr. C. Bridger.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s's BOKHARA, 1,775 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—For Calcutta.—Seven natives. For Singapore.—Mr. James Grant and Mr. Jehangerjee Kaikhosroo. For Shanghai.—Mr. Jafferbhoy Khetsey. She carried the following cargo:—1,523½ chests opium, 629 bales cotton, 15½ cwts. galls, 125 bales twists and sundries.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co.'s s.s. DIDO, 776 tons, Captain A. Sapranich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., via the Canal with the following passengers:—For Trieste.—Mr. Dinshaw Ardasir Davur, Mr. M. Velgay, and Mr. E. Eurenbacher. For Aden.—Two deck passengers. She will carry the following cargo:—1,790 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts. wheat, 1,571 coffee, 250 corges hides, 4 pots goolfa oil, 2 pots sandlewood oil, 95 cwts. turmeric and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 7th August, with two deck passengers, and the following cargo.—126 bundles specie valued at rupees 2,50,000, 1 case books, 2 packages Sind work, 3 packages ivory, 2 packages merchandise, 94 bales wool, 342 bags grain, 24 packages hides, 11 packages skins, 60 packages roots, 1 case indigo, 40 bags seeds, 49 dubbers ghee, and 1 case dry fruits, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWAR, 2,103 tons, Captain E. A. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 28th July, calling at Madras and Galle, with a cargo of 4 bales broadcloth, 1 boat, and 1 box binocular, and 6,494 packages for Aden and Suez, &c. She brought the following passengers:—From Hongkong.—Mr. Hussell, Mrs. Dale and child, Mr. G. Dossabhoy and servant, and Mr. P. Kadinduna. From Singapore.—Mr. Luis Fernandez. From Ceylon.—Mr. R. Jaffer, Mr. Shaik Essoof, and Mr. Antonio Mendes.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. BARODA arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Melbourne, &c., with the Australian mail and the following cargo:—From Melbourne.—13 cases wire, 21 casks tallow, 515 bales shingles, 3 cases meat, and 8 cases biscuits. From Hongkong.—10 boxes vermillion, 3 boxes glassware, 4 boxes glassbeads, 1 box silverware, 7 boxes preserves, 103 packages silk piecegoods, 593 packages silk, 32 packages glass bangles, 7 boxes gold, 1 box treasure, 1 box rupees, 1 box specie, 4 cases curiosities, 1 case cigars, 50 bags rice, 16 packages mango-stone, and 1,351 packages tea. She brought the following passengers:—From Sydney.—Mr. J. R. Reed. From Melbourne:—Mr. H. Croens, Mr. W. Bell, and one Malak Masoom. From Glenelm.—Revd. Mr. S. Mead.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Aug. 7.
	Peshawur (s)	White	Calcutta, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	China, &c.
	Montana	Sleightholm	New York.

The steamer Dido, Sapranich, to Trieste &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawar, to Aden and Suez, &c.
Ship Charmer, to Calcutta.
Ship Maiden Queen, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
6	Sea Gull (s)	Ridge	Hong-Kong, July 18.
	Benledi (s)	Buchanan	Rangoon, August 2.
	Magdala	Jones	Liverpool, April, 21.
	Ravenscrag	Dunlop	

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
6	Merchantman		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
8	Africa (s)		London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
7	Asia (s)		Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)		Bombay & S. Ports.
8	Lomond		London.

DAILY IMPORTS—10TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Coromandel, s, 31 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Callirhoe, 70 packages eathenware, Soomar Bhima and Dhunjee Jairaz; 84 cases paper, John S. Elmore and Co; 40 cases paper, Naranjee Sewjee.
Colombo, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 10 cases old tom, C. Bonneviall & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 19 packages wine, A. Bigongiari and Muraglia.
Persia, s, 50 cases brandy, the L. A. & A. Co; 10 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 32 bales hemp, S. S. Narralwala; 130 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co; 80 bales cotton Moolchund Moteechund; 56 bales cotton, Nurpal Passoo; 105 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 67 bales cotton, Jaitha Dewjee; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales wool, F. Cassumbhoy; 91 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthoora; 33 bales rags, Chuterbhoz Jewraj; 39 bales jute, Tooleedass Cullianjee; 78 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhozraj; 74 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.
Caledonian s, 19 bales wool, Cursandass Nensey; 67 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Anundjee; 135 bales cotton, Hajee Hussom Hajee Metha; 37 bales cotton, Tharia Topun.
Strathclyde (s), 60 bales wool, Anundjee Visram; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 55 bales cotton, Dyal Morarjee; 35 bales cotton, Khoosaldass Dewchund; 1 bale cotton, Mooljee Lelladhur; 100 bales cotton, Tribhowun Nuthoo; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 45 bales cotton, Godoo Premjee; 56 bales cotton, Vussonjee Veerjee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 51 bales cotton, Narronjee Bhimjee.
Alps (s), 112 bags galls & 90 bags nuxvomica, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 55 bales cotton, Dyal Morarjee; 46 bales cotton, Vurdhman Govindjee; 65 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 88 bales notton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 65 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 30 bales cotton, Sajpall Rowchund.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur s, 15 bales hides and 57½ cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 86 cwts horns, Dawood Mahomed; 459 bundles myrabollams, 281 bundles amba huldee, and 38 boxes blood stone, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 12 pieces E. teeth, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 32 pieces and 4 cases E. teeth, Khakebhoy Nausee; 69 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Reman Khan Mahomed; 317 pieces E. teeth, Khanbhoy Suckoorbhoy; 188 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 478 pieces E. teeth, Munishunker Heerashunker; 900 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 109 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co; 1,008 bundles myrabollams, Fazul Mamed Dama; 30 boxes camphor and 5 bales hides, P. and O. Company; 91 bales hides, Tricom Nuthoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 55 bales cotton, O. N. Gomes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s, 23 packages gum, Sudhabhoy Chatoo; 60 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 62 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 21 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 24 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 11 chests opium, Hajee Jon Momed Abdool Khaluk; 33 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 19 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson Sons and Co; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 22 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20½ chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 23 chests opium, Nursy Kessowjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Goolabroy Coonjilall; 1 chest opium, Chineram Jusraj; 6 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 62½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s, 5 chests opium, Vanichund Jaita; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 23 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 320½ chests opium, Goolraj Singanee, 5 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 21½ chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

655 Boldon, Lashbrooke—The Captain.
994 Marian Moore, Stephen—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1185 Clanronald, Erskine—Finlay, Muir & Co.
898 St. George, Hall—The Captain.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE VIA COAST.

1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Rustomjee Framjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1024 Charmer, Hogg—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1401 Frank Flint, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1200 Loch Katrine, Burton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
819 Maiden Queen, Louttid—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1306 Antelope, Chaney—The Captain.
1444 Bianca, Stannus, Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1258 Callirhoe, Irwing—Edward Bates.
1238 Cashmere, Thomson—The Captain.
1112 Choice, Masters—The Captain.
1329 Galloway, Fraser—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
1426 Knight Campanion, Roach—The Captain.
846 Nenuphar, Walker—The Captain.
972 Persia, Jones—Owen & Okell.
896 Victor, Pond—Mr. Thara Topun.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

2100 Peshawar, White—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1020 Alps, Drakeford—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1851 Caledonian Pearse—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
2128 Palestine, Owens—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1254 Strathclyde, Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

548 Mula, Morrison—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

548 Calcutta, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

675 Burmah, Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1898 Assyria, Hutchison—B. I. S. N. Co.
Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
865 Boadicea, Walker—Lawrence & Co.
1480 Columbian, Steed—P. & O. Co.
1253 Golconda, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
753 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
310 Kurrachee, Nailor—B. I. S. N. Co.
1185 Travancore, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

620 Hydree, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cadoo.

FOR ALLEPPIE AND TUTICORIN.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.

FOR ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
188 Leticia, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—Dinsha Bhicajee Khan & Co.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Ordinary.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1069 Dalhousie, Warner.
187 Magdala, James—(R. N.)

HIGH COURT.—11TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

744-72.—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.
43-73.—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
642-73.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
566-73.—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
636-73.—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.
671-73.—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Rottonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73.—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Salleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.
495-73.—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

166-74.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Joshi Soorjee Purshotum v Issur Gangjee and another—J. Gopall.
244-74.—Craigie, Lynch and Tobin—Gundeebai v Pursoomull Purmanund.
247-74.—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsookdas v Joharmulshah B.
252-74.—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewdutroy Ramchunder and others v Heerdeodas Bajooram and others.
285-74.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. M. Bank of India Limited v Wamon Balwant Josey.
299-74.—Jefferson and Payne—Dhurumsey Assoo v Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally—No appearance.
305-74.—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
327-74.—G. J. Mody—Nusserwanjee Cawasjee J. v Manockjee Sorabjee A.
337-74.—Crawford—Merwanjee Framjee Panday v Culliandas Nurrotumdas and another.
697-71.—Hearn and Cleveland—Dulsookroi Ramlall and others v Ramdayal Kessowlall and others.
790-73.—Jefferson and Payne—Choonilall Belasilall v Choonilall Rooprum.
37-74.—P. Kawasji—Meetheebai widow v Parvuttibai widow and others—M. H. Khan.
255-74.—Tyabji and Sayani—Mestri Ramji Moororji and others v Mahomed Hajee Ally.
261-74.—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Muncherje Dorabje.
283-74.—Prescot and Winter—Trimback Suntoo Pendhari v Ramchunder Suntoo Pendhari—Shamrao Pandoorung.
327-74.—Hearn and Cleveland—Vurjevundass Madhowdass and another v Samuldass Rughoonathdass.
330-74.—Shameca Pandoorung—Denkai Balall Wydra v Gopenath Ramchundra.
333-74.—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cotchra Soonderjee and another v Narrandass Dhurrumsey.
334-74.—Jefferson and Payne—Dewcurn Runchord v Heerji Hurriani and others.
338-74.—Crawford and Boevey—Abdool Rahaman bin Ally M. v Shaik Hoosein B—Manisty Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

228-73.—Hearn and Cleveland—Boolakeedas Lallchund and others v Hurjeevun Mohundass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
229-73.—Hearn and Cleveland—Boolakeedass Lallchund and others v Hurjeevun Mokundass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
568-73.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin—Ghellabhoy Pudumsey and others v Francisco Martin and others—No appearance.
270-73.—Rimington Hore and Langley—Pallonjee Pestonjee v Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter—Jefferson and Payne.
281-73.—P. Kawasjee—Jaitha Cooverjee v Visram Kawasjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
314-73.—J. C. Cama—Moolchund Dayajee v Mooltanchund Futtaychund—No appearance.
330-73.—Rimington Hore and Langley—Kessirwahoo, widow, and another v Shamjee Jadowjee and another—No appearance.
352-73.—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Hasangjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
353-73.—Hearn and Cleveland—Bhimjee Gopoldass v Jeewandass Mooljee—Rimington Hore and Langley.
355-73.—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Knight v the Apollo Press Company—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

178-73.—Hearn and Cleveland—Boolekidass Lallchund and another v Hurjevun Mohundass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
73-72.—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy v Dwarkadass Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
266-73.—Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee P. and others v Manockjee Sorabjee—A. Framjee.
707-73.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Narrandass Hemraj vs Ootumchund Manockchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey and Rimington Hore and Langley.
711-73.—Shamrao Pandoorung—Janardhun Abbajee v Bapoojee Moroba and another—K. Morojee and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
719-73.—Jefferson and Payne—Oomabhoy Huthesing and others v Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Dawur—No appearance.
720-73.—Jefferson and Payne—Tritz Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S—No appearance.
721-73.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee—No appearance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Right Honorable the Commander-in Chief is pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal for long service and good conduct, and the gratuity on discharge specified opposite their names:—

Sergeant William Henry McMullen,	Eur. Invalid Bn.	£ 15
Private Frederick Oates,	Viceroy's Band	£ 5

UNDER instructions from Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that General Officers commanding division and districts will cause it to be notified to officers commanding regiments, that complaints regarding delays in complying with requisitions should be addressed to the Adjutant General or Quartermaster General of the Army, and not forwarded direct to House Guards.

AT a General Court-martial, assembled at Agra on the 24th April last (Colonel Richard Lacy, 59th Regiment, President), Private James Naven, of Her Majesty's 85th Light Infantry Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—(1) Having at Agra, on the 13th of March last, been drunk; (2) insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Agra, on the 13th March 1874, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant Alfred Burton, of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, the said sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office; (3) insubordination, in having, at Agra, on the 13th of March last, used abusive language towards Corporal John Wallace, of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, Assistant Prison Warder, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following that is to say "Wallace, you——;" and insubordination, in having, at Agra, on the 13th of March last, while a prisoner in the Agra Prison Guard, used abusive language towards Lieutenant Harry George Weir, of the Royal Artillery, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, namely, "You——." The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first, second, and third charges, and not guilty of the fourth charge, and sentenced him to penal servitude for the term of ten years, which has been approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 4.

Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 7.

Fraser, Lieutenant, Madras, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Saugor.
Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 8.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 8.

Barclay, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras, Medical Department to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 9.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 6.)

Mr T Roberts, Asst Comr, Hoshiarpur, has obtained fifty-nine days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd Aug 1874.

Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Supt of Police, from Lahore to the Amritsar district.

Mr C H Lemarchand, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, was transferred to Ludianah district from Delhi and joined on the afternoon of 17th July.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order dated 1st July 1874, making the following temporary appointment:—

Lieut E B Nixon, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut A Gaselee, proceeded on furlough.

Regimental Order dated 13th July 1874, making the following temporary appointment:—

Capt A Scott, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 3rd August 1874.

Lieut Col A Pond, Bl S C, on being relieved from regimental duty with the 36th N I, is posted to Agra for general duty.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 18th July 1874, directing Surgn R Drury, M D, 1st Batn 14th Foot, on return from leave, to proceed at the public expense to Fyzabad, for duty with the 51st Regt.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 10th July 1874, directing Surgn R Jackson, to proceed to Dinapore and report himself to the officers in medical charge 109th Foot, for duty at that station.

Presidency District Order, dated the 21st July 1874, appointing Lieut Col G T Jones, Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H B Hanna, proceeded on sick furlough to Europe.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 30th June 1874, appointing Surgn Maj F H O'Donel, M D, to officiate in medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, in addition to his other duties.

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 31st March 1874, appointing Capt W L R Scott, 62nd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st April 1874.

30th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 17th July 1874, appointing Capt A G Wynen to be Interpreter, with effect from the 3rd idem, vice Lieut E W Conran, appointed 2nd Wing Subn 29th N I.

13th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 22nd July 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from staff employ, of Capt C R Pennington, 2nd Squadn Officer, and resumption of his appointment as offg 2nd in Comd:

Capt and Adjt D H Thompson to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer.

Lieut J F Carthew, 1st Squadn Sub to officiate as 3rd Squadn officer, in addition to his other duties.

32nd N I—Regimental order, dated the 23rd July 1874, appointing Lieut Col G A Williams, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, vice Col W D Morgan, Comdt, on general leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 8)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr H F Evans, Asst Settlement Officer, Cawnpore, three weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th Sept 1874.

Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Collr, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 25th Sept, 1874.

Col J I Gibbs, Cant Mag, Meerut, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date of making over charge.

Mr R Wall, Offg Mag and Colr, Banda, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th Aug, 1874.

Mr R Scott, Asst Mag and Collr, Bulandshahar, three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th July, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W H Lyons to be Special Sub-Registrar of the special sub district of Allahabad, vice Mr James Blanchett, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 6th July, 1874, and until further orders.

Mr J H Billings to continue to officiate as Depy Collr of Banda.

Mr G H Lawrence, Mag and Collr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Aligarh until further orders.

Mr G E Watson, Mag and Collr, Muttra, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Meerut, until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr F S Growse, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Muttra, during the absence on deputation of Mr Watson, or until further orders.

Mr G G Billings, Depy Mag and Collr, to officiate as Cant Mag of Meerut, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of C I J I Gibbs, or until further orders.

Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Banda during the absence on leave of Mr R Wall, or until further orders.

Surgn C Sibthorpe, 20th Regt Madras N I, to be in medical charge of the civil station of Banda, with effect from the 3rd July, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotion:—

Mr H B Finlay, Asst Settlement Officer, from 2nd to 1st grade, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr H Lushington, Dist and Sessions Judge, from Aligarh to Allahabad.

Mr S S Melville, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, from Allahabad to Mainpuri.

Mr G Palmer, Dist and Sessions Judge, from Mainpuri to Agra.

Mr H G Keene, Dist and Sessions Judge, from Agra to Moradabad.

Mr W E Garstin, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Bhaugaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 29th May 1874.

Capt S J Parsons, Ex Engr, Rohilcund Canals, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Rohilcund Canals, is placed in charge of the Division during Capt Parsons' absence.

Mr R S Mackinnon, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Betwa Canal Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 10th July 1874.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACLARAN—August 10th, at Tanna, the wife of F. B. Maclaran, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HEWETT—July 29th, at Mundisore, en route to Neemuch, Stanley Selwood, infant son of Colonel W. S. Hewett, Comdg, 24th Regt. N. I., aged six months and fourteen days.

WHITTLE—August 6th, at Ahmedabad, the infant son of A. T. Whittle, aged 5 weeks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BELL—August 3rd, at No. 12, Hare Street, Calcutta, Mrs. W. Bell, of London House.

DEANE—August 4th, at 5, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Hugh Murray, infant son of Captain T. Deane, B.S.C., aged 1 year and 4 months.

GEOGHEGAN—August 2nd, at Simla, Mary Stokes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Geoghegan, aged 8 days.

MIDDLETON—August 3rd, at Calcutta, Wilmer John Middleton, eldest son of the late Captain John Forbes Middleton, H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 33 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1874.

IT is usually considered that great cities are the centres of intellectual life. Great thinkers in prose, and even great thinkers in poetry, have told us that they always wrote better in town than in the country. Joaquin Miller—to take a very recent instance to the contrary—managed to get ideas while in a wilderness. But his was scarcely a case of solitude—he managed to make friends with nature, and found intimate companions in the scenery surrounding him. He could enjoy a pipe with a prairie, and find a mountain amusing society without the assistance even of a bottle of wine. But men who have lived most by themselves have done the least intellectually, and less than all in poetry. Alexander Selkirk seems to have kept a diary—which Defoe appropriated—but it required a Cowper, a town man, to show how Selkirk might have philosophised in verse; and we find that Defoe never hinted at Robinson Crusoe ever having a poetic idea of his own, however many poetic ideas his story might give to other people. Byron was prone to praise solitude, to write of the pleasure of the pathless wood, the rapture of the lonely shore, and the terms of intimacy on which he stood with the ocean. But he never lived alone except when he was in an ill temper, and when he praised nature it was always at the expense of man. He was probably of opinion with Fontenelle, and thought that, although solitude is a delightful thing, it is pleasant to have somebody near to whom one can say how delightful it is. It is certain that while abroad he wrote most in the intervals of society. "Lara," he tells us, he composed while undressing after balls and routs; and some of his most beautiful things about Greece he produced in Piccadilly.

But to our purpose. If the haunts of men are favourable to general literature, how much more favourable must they be to journalism. Yet we find the *Indian Economist* laying down a proposition which, carried to its logical extent, would seek to prove precisely the reverse. Alluding to the difficulties attendant upon Indian journalism when a newspaper is dependent for its leading columns upon the health and energy of one man, the writer suggests that it is unnecessary for an editor always to exert himself for the sake of originality when the dâk scarcely ever fails to bring one or more leading articles of ability and power in other papers. And these, the writer thinks, might be used without reference to their opinions—the functions of the Indian editor thus becoming more like those of "*M. le Redacteur* producing with impartiality "the ablest contributions the press yields." We are afraid that it is not quite a new idea for Indian editors—to take what does not belong to them from other papers. But the *Economist* of course intends that the source should be acknowledged, and so far we agree with the writer that an Indian journal would do well, if it could, to give more copious extracts from contemporaries than is at present practicable. But we should be scarcely inclined to publish other people's articles upon any side of a subject in place of our own, or to give such a character to a journal under which the practice would be possible. But what follows is the puzzling part of the argument, and that which suggested our opening remarks. The Presidency towns, we are told, are placed at a great disadvantage in having a surfeit of local news, much of it of the smallest possible interest to local subscribers and of no possible interest to those in the mofussil. "Every one," the writer continues, "must, we think, have been struck "with the advantage the *Pioneer* possesses over "the Calcutta press, in the fact that it has no "local public to write for. Fortunately for itself, "Allahabad has no Bench of Justices, no Police "Courts, no Custom House, no Chamber of Com-"merce, no Limited Companies, and almost no "High Court, claiming report of their proceed-"ings. And it is largely owing to this fact "that the Allahabad paper is the most readable "one in the country."

This is a strange way of looking at the case. We have always supposed that the success of the *Pioneer* was in spite of, and not because of, the absence of a large local public. The *Pioneer*, which is essentially an evening rather than a morning paper—every one familiar with journalism in London will appreciate the distinction—has certainly merits of its own which render it independent of local topics, though—taking the North-West Provinces as a whole—it may be considered essentially local. And it is certainly much to its credit that it refrains from chronicling the small beer with which the old fashioned class of mofussil journals still bemuse their readers. It has been said cynically that there is no public in Bombay. The assertion is true enough if we compare Bombay with any large town in England; but such an approach to a public as we have is far more conducive to efficient journalism than the comparative stagnation of even a provincial capital like Allahabad. Apart from the absolute necessity of dealing with local questions—if journalism is to be anything more than a plaything—we are certain that the records of the proceedings of the Councils, public bodies, and tribunals, which it seems do not in Allahabad claim public reports, are read with interest, not only by the local public, but by the public in all parts of the Empire. As regards the local public they are demanded; and our own experience is that the first thing looked for at a distance is something concerning the place at which a paper is published. Editors and their assistants are generally very good judges of what the public require; and we know that they pick out from their contemporaries every bit of local news they can find in preference to matter of a general kind. It appears therefore that local affairs *are* interesting *out* of their own locality; and, this being the case, it seems strange if they are not interesting in the locality itself. Of course we do not consider our local proceedings quite in the light in which they are regarded by the *Economist*, which says—"Take up any Presidency paper, "and you have first of all two or three columns of "mercantile quotations and shipping news; "then a mass of intelligence in infinitesimal "print from the official *Gazettes*; then Bench "twaddlings by the yard, and Companies' squab-"blings; weary columns of law proceedings "about nothing, and police records of petty "embezzlements or petty assaults. We can-"not feel that subscribers feel any interest "whatever in these weary columns, while "they are very costly to the journals that pro-"duce them." We have somehow been under the impression that these "weary columns" were the backbone of a journal, in India or elsewhere; and if our subscribers object to them we shall be glad to be informed of the fact. Our own belief is that even the *Pioneer* would carry more influence with it were it to report all proceedings of a public character and let us know something of the life of the capital of the North-West Provinces. But it is not too much to say that our Calcutta contemporary recommends isolation as the proper inspiration of journalism when it asserts the absence of a local public as a peculiar advantage in the case of the *Pioneer*. The opinion is certainly opposed to experience at home, where—except in large towns like Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Manchester—the opinion of provincial papers goes for very little except upon local subjects, and this notwithstanding that the articles are in these days frequently up to the London mark. It is true, indeed, that a political article written within hail of the Houses of Parliament, and with the consciousness that it is written for unknown millions to read, has a ring about it that is difficult to attain under other conditions; and even when the ring is there it is not easy to make it recognised. The difference is less observable than it was now that a journalist in Liverpool or Manchester may—with the aid of the telegraph—write his comments upon the evening debate for appearance in the morning paper, just as in London, the writer being at the time present in St. Stephen's in every respect but the flesh. But there is nothing like the inspiration of London for political writing; and when we are told that a journal enjoys an advantage by being written in isolation we dissent entirely from the proposition, and deny that such a journal—well written and readable though it be—is a fully efficient journal or is fulfilling its entire functions. To the *Pioneer* we give all honour for surmounting the difficulty, for a difficulty it is, and not an advantage, and nobody can be better aware of the fact than itself.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE are sorry to find that we have given offence to the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* by publishing the letter of a correspondent who is a warm admirer of that deadly enemy of the Romish Church, the historian Sarpi. Our correspondent did not offer any opinion of his own as to the accuracy of Sarpi's suspicion that his assassin was an emissary of the Court of Rome; and the tone of the whole letter seemed to us quite unobjectionable. It is far from our wish to hurt the *Examiner's* feelings, but really any journalist who is not an invertebrate animal of the jellyfish order must sometimes publish something that will displease somebody. To show our own impartiality in the quarrel between priests and laymen, we may point out to the *Examiner* that last Thursday we printed the following charitable and sensible remarks, addressed to his clergy by Dr. Herbert Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford:—"They knew that the whole telegraphic system of Europe was manipulated by the Jews, the hereditary opponents not only of the Catholic Church, but of all Christianity. That they were in league with the Freemasons to destroy Christianity in Germany was a fact which, although it would be disputed in England, was certain." If the Jews and Freemasons choose to hold us responsible for the outrageous nonsense spoken by this Catholic prelate, we hope that, now the *Examiner* has abused us on its own account, it will at least take up its cudgel and fight our battle manfully against these new assailants.

THE Directors of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute have sent us a copy of the new Catalogue to the Library of the Institute, compiled by the energetic President, Mr. Ormiston. (We may mention, by the way, that Mr. Ormiston did not go home last week, but has put off his departure till Friday next.) The Catalogue has the great merits of clearness and simplicity. It is divided into three parts: the first containing the titles of the books arranged alphabetically, with the names of the authors attached; the second giving the names of the authors alphabetically, with lists of their works attached; and the third, designed chiefly for the convenience of the librarian, showing exactly in what room and on what shelf each book can be found. The Catalogue is printed in plain type on good paper, and to make it easier of reference, we suppose, for lovers of light literature, "novels, tales, and romances are printed in italics." The list of books is preceded by a copy of the Rules and a brief sketch of the history of the Institute. The subscription to this excellent library, which is rich in books of reference on scientific subjects and has a very good collection of works of general interest, and a capital news room, is only six rupees a quarter; and it certainly deserves better support than it at present receives from the public of Bombay.

THE LATE MR. NARAYEN VASUDEO.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued yesterday, contains the following notification, in which a graceful and well-deserved tribute is paid to the merits of the late Mr. Narayen Vasudeo as a public man:—

Poona, 8th August

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has received with very great regret the melancholy intelligence of the premature death of the Honorable Narayen Vasudeo, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

His Excellency would fail in his duty if he omitted to record the sense entertained by the Government of the loss sustained by the people of this Presidency in the death of this gentleman.

His connection with the administration of the Presidency had been comparatively short; but it was sufficient to afford his colleagues in Council full proof of the constant attention he paid to the public business, and of the ability, temper, and moderation with which he was at all times prepared to discuss it.

He had shortly before his death expressed his readiness to render further service in Council, and His Excellency in Council can but repeat his regret that a career of such promise has been thus unexpectedly brought to a close."

THE NEW MILITARY RETIRING SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fiat Justicia Ruat Cœlum," in the remarks contained in his letter of the 5th August (which I have just read) on the subject of the military retiring scheme, is mistaken in supposing that the new scheme must have been under consideration when the previous compulsory retirement order was published. The one has nothing to do with the other. They are entirely separate measures. The first was a rather Draconian measure. The second is a liberal and not unwise scheme; but I believe it is a fact that, notwithstanding the uncompromising nature of the compulsory order, some of the officers to whom it was applied have, upon a representation of their cases, met with favourable treatment at the hands of Government, as, although not exempted from the ruling, they have been placed on a better footing than they were originally. They are, however, far from satisfied even with that, and propose to make another appeal, which, it is to be hoped, will not be in vain, as the present home authorities are not indisposed to listen to appeals or representations of this nature, and to redress, as far as they can, any wrong or injustice which it may be established to their satisfaction has been committed.

In dealing with this question, the Government must consider how far they have acted legally in the measures they have devised for getting rid of the superfluous stock of officers. This is an important element, and one which the officers will be sure to urge upon the consideration of the authorities.

Without entering deeply into the merits or bearings of the question, it *prima facie* undoubtedly appears that a "breach of faith," as your correspondence suggests, has been committed, but, if that be not so, then arises the question, whether a fair measure of equitable consideration has formed an ingredient in the line of policy adopted towards those officers, having due regard to the length and character of their services. Under any circumstances, it cannot be denied that *some* wrong has been done, and if that is made clear to the comprehension of the authorities their redress *must* follow.

10th August 1874.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

POONA, 9TH AUGUST.

THE news of Mr. Narayen's death was startling and sad. In the paper which contained it we read in one column of Mr. Narayen discussing municipal affairs, and in the next that all that remained of him was a heap of ashes! Truly is it said that in the midst of life we are in death. The circumstantial account of the burning of the body given by the *Times of India* makes one shrink from the practice of cremation which is now advocated in England. It seems unnatural that one's relations should be in such a hurry to reduce one to nothing; and, whatever sanitary benefits may attach to the custom, I think it will be long before the English people adopt one that is so repugnant to natural feelings of affection. Something ought to be done to prevent the bad construction of houses. If when such accidents occur a heavy fine were levied on the builders they would be more careful.

One of the 'division orders' this week is that a special committee of officers living at Kirkee is to report upon "wheels issued to the F Battery." But mark the liberality of Government! The committee will travel to and from Poona expeditiously by carriage dâk at the public expense. As the distance is only three miles, and most people keep carriages, one would think they might use them!

The Mhow correspondent of the *Indian Statesman* complains of the dearth of amusement in that station, and wants some one to suggest an idea, "the communication of which would be very gratefully acknowledged by the community of apathetic Mhow." Well, I have a bright idea and will impart it "free, gratis, for nothing." It is that people in India should follow the example of the Polo Club in London and get up concerts and theatricals for their own pecuniary benefit. Stations like Mhow and Poona contain a large number of military men who have plenty of time to spare and not too much money. They cannot, like doctors, add to the income they receive from Government by private practice, and money gained by musical or theatrical talent is as honestly earned as any other money. Then why should they not benefit both themselves and the public in this way? The public would be quite willing to pay for good music or acting, the actors would be compensated for their trouble, and additional liveliness would be imparted to Indian stations. Now take Poona—a large military city with heaps of people in it. The season is coming to an end and nothing has been got up in the way of dramatic and musical entertainments. When Mrs. Peile and Mrs. Beatty were here two years ago "Caste" was well acted. But at present there seem to be no enthusiastic people like them here.

I hear that the Russian princes who came to hunt the wild beasts are here now, and also that the Fancy Bazaar went off well. It was a good stroke of business to get the Governor to patronize it, because snobbery is so rampant that many people who would not go otherwise are induced to go by that fact alone. The last English papers show that this snobbishness also prevails at home, for numbers of people paid ten shillings to see the Polo players merely because the Prince and Princess of Wales were to be present. But what shall we say of an aristocratic club making money out of its royal guests?

The break in the weather has not yet come. It was tolerably fine yesterday, but to-day it is rainy. Longfellow says—

> How beautiful is the rain!
> After the dust and heat,
> In the broad and fiery street,
> In the narrow lane,
> How beautiful is the rain!

But one may have too much of a good thing. When some one said "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever" I don't suppose he referred to the "beautiful rain"!

N.B.—At first sight two sentences in this letter may seem to express opposite opinions, but there is a difference between the Polo Club requiring an entrance fee from those who wish to see them play and charging it only when the prince went.

KURRACHEE, 4TH AUGUST.

WE have had rainy weather in Kurrachee for the past fortnight. Hardly a day passes that we have not some showers of rain. Occasionally during the day, when the sun shines at all, it gets very close and sultry. It is however nice and cool so long as it is cloudy. We have had nearly six inches of rain, which is to us as much as sixty inches on your side. The weather still continues cloudy and there is every indication of our getting a great deal more rain than we have had already. Most of the houses are leaky and some have got shaky.

There is to be a cricket match in the Government gardens next Saturday between the Station and the United Cricket Clubs if the weather permit. I shall send you an account of it as soon as the match is played out.

Captain Trueman, our already popular Cantonment Magistrate, has assumed charge of the office of City Magistrate in addition to his own duties in the place of Mr. F. Gibbons, who has proceeded home on three months' leave.

The last mail steamer that came to Kurrachee experienced very rough weather. One of her masts broke with the violence of the wind. There was, however, no further accident.

An old Sindhee woman has been causing some sensation amongst us. She has been informing the authorities that a treasure trove is to be found buried near the old cemetery at a certain depth under a large stone with the figure of an elephant carved on it. The Collector permitted her to have the spot excavated at her expense on condition of her giving half the treasure to Government. Not having the means to engage workmen she offered a portion of her moiety to a Bunnia who accordingly engaged a number of coolies and got the place dug. A tent was pitched by the authorities near the spot and a number of policemen were placed to watch the operations day and night. After a few days' excavation, a stone of the description given by the woman did turn up at a certain depth from the surface. When the workmen came upon the stone, they hailed with joy the representative of the old woman who was present on the occasion, and congratulated him on his good luck. Nothing, however, has as yet been discovered. The work is stopped on account of the rain. But the Bunnia, however, is unwilling to spend any more funds. It is however whispered about that a young Parsee gentleman is to continue the experiment. It is stated by the old woman that the treasure was deposited by an English officer shortly after the battles of Meanee and Dubba. I forgot to mention that a human skeleton was discovered under the stone. Large numbers of people, specially natives, are to be seen going to and fro to satisfy their curiosity.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 8TH AUGUST.

CONTRARY to expectation, the Viceroy's decision regarding Baroda affairs has taken city and camp residents by surprise. No one knew it had arrived, for when Colonel Phayre drove as usual to the palace, last Wednesday, people fancied he was conveying a communication on some ordinary subject. It was only after he had taken leave of the Gaekwar that from one to another it was circulated that our Political Resident had obtained a victory and His Highness Mulharrao a sort of reprieve. Since Thursday contradictory reports have been set afloat, but the following, I believe, can be relied on, that, taking into consideration the good understanding that has so long subsisted between the Baroda and British Governments, Lord Northbrook allows His Highness Mulharrao eighteen months to introduce reforms in, and that, with respect to the Gaekwar's complaints of Colonel Phayre, the Viceroy regrets Mulharrao does not see that Colonel Phayre has been striving solely to benefit His Highness and His Highness's subjects. Lord Northbrook, it is said, concludes by advising the Gaekwar to adopt Colonel Phayre's suggestions, which His Highness will find of great value. In reference to this despatch I have to mention that many consider the little alleged forbearance too much for one like the present infatuated Gaekwar; that Government are giving him "rope enough to hang himself;" and that this is unkind to Mulharrao and unjust to his subjects. The five thousand complainants against His Highness most piteously enquire, "What will become of us?" "Who will venture to come forward and complain again, after being thus abandoned?" The ryots in the adjoining villages, who have heard the news, predict, it appears, that "if Mulharrao is still to be mooktear, then we shall be looted of what little has escaped the Sirkar's clutches." "Vaugh, it is well done," and so on. Perhaps a good day is coming which Mulharrao's khutputees do not seek and his ryots do not expect to find.

From Saturday last till yesterday we have had several smart showers of rain daily. The B.B. Railway officials have had a busy and anxious time of it and have done all in their power to merit public confidence.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 10th August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 81, rainfall 4 inches.

CARWAR, 10th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy and squally, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·96, rainfall 2 inches 36 cents.

MANGALORE, 10th August, 10-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, west-south-west, and west, thermometer, maximum 78, minimum 72, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·82, rainfall 4 inches 72 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th August, 5 P.M.—Wheather fair, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·80.

VIZAGORLA, 10th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind westerly mild, thermometer 75, rainfall 3 inches 11 cents.

BOMBAY.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of one Kutthee Mohideen, who had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. The jury recorded a verdict accordingly.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A labourer while working on the sea wall of the Sassoon Docks accidentally fell and died almost instantaneously. A Coroner's [illegible] was held yesterday and a verdict returned acco[illegible]

AN ACCIDENT.—Mr. Henry Corke, residing at Middle Colaba, was yesterday accidentally thrown out of his dog-cart near Colaba. The cart was completely broken, but the gentleman fortunately escaped with few injuries.

THE TRAMWAY CARS.—It is said that the managers of the Tramway Company intend to attach to the cars a sort of "cow-catcher" like that attached to railway engines, with the object of preventing obstacles or accidents from stones placed upon the rails.

THEFT.—One Eusebius Dias, a Portuguese, was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, charged with the theft of a gold necklace and ring, of the value of Rs. 49. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.—Last evening this match was to have been continued, but shortly before the time for commencing play, the rain came down in torrents, so that the match was put off. A pick-up game was played, however, and the players seemed perfectly happy.

DR. CLINE, accompanied by Mrs. Cline and their two children, left on Saturday by the mail train *en route* to Calcutta, where he will take up his appointment of Assistant to the Comptroller General. As his leave does not expire for some fifteen days he intends making a stay of a few days at different places of interest on the line.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—This case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court. The examination of the witness, Soomar Rajpoot, was continued at great length, after which Mr. Ghandibhoy addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants, and the matter was adjourned for further hearing till Friday next.

THE POLICE CONTRIBUTION MEMORIAL.—The committee appointed at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on the 29th ult., to prepare and forward to the Government of India an address or memorial on the subject of the annual Government contribution towards the cost of the police of the city of Bombay, have prepared the memorial. It was, we learn, forwarded to Calcutta yesterday.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—James Mullaney, a fireman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court with being drunk and incapable on the previous night. His Worship ordered him to pay a fine of Re. 1; but the man declaring that he had no money, was directed to be discharged.—David Griffiths and Robert Williams, able seamen, were also charged with a similar offence, and fined Re. 1 each.

THE MALABAR HILL CATASTROPHE.—There is reason to believe the following statement of the *Rast Goftar* to be correct:—"Mr. Justice Marriott's carriage was despatched to give information of the catastrophe to the police and municipal authorities; and immediately on receiving it, the assistant of the division in the Executive Engineer's department, Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, went to the place, where he was the first to arrive; and before the police or any other assistance was available, he collected a number of bigarees and with great promptness set them to work in re[illegible] the *debris* and in extricating the unfortunate men [illegible] were buried under it. Shortly afterwards, the municipal and police officers, Dr. Blaney, and other European and native gentlemen arrived in large numbers and worked with great energy in clearing the *debris*."—We understand that the two men extricated from the ruins of the house of the late Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeojee are doing well. A gold watch and chain have been found among the ruins and made over to the relatives of the deceased.

NEVER DESPAIR!

THE following Resolution of Government has been sent to us for publication:—

Railway Department,
Bombay Castle, 10th August 1874.

To Khooshall Hurridass & Co.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you, that in a despatch dated 9th July last, No 6, the Secretary of State for India in Council, in reply to your Memorial forwarded with your letter dated 15th May 1874, states that the Carwar-Gudduck Railway project is by no means to be regarded as definitively abandoned, although its temporary suspension is necessitated both by financial considerations and by the equally and even more pressing claims of other schemes of a similar nature.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. K. KENNEDY, Col. R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Sunday, Aug. 9	0	54	0	44	0	42
Previously registered	66	58	73	61	65	47
Grand Total	67	12	74	5	65	89

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1874.)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Colonel Heyman, R. A., Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Captain Mayne, Lieutenant Plunkett, Captain Glancy, and Lieutenant Meliss.

* 1ST RACE.—3-15 P. M. "Hurdle Race." Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added. Arabs 10 st., C. Bs. 11 st., Walers 13 stone. Over five flights of hurdles. Distance about ¾ mile.

* 2ND RACE.—3-40. "Galloway Purse." Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 100 added. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10 stone. Distance about ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—4 o'clock. "Pony Race." Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 75 added. For all ponies 13-2 and under 11 stone, 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Distance about ½ mile.

* 4TH RACE.—4-20 P.M. "Scurry Stakes." Entrance Rs 10 with Rs. 100 added. For all horses. Arabs 10st., C.Bs. 11st., Walers 13st. Winner to be sold for Rs. 300. Distance about ½ mile.

5TH RACE.—4-40. "Charger Stakes." Entrance Rs. 15 with Rs. 150 added. For all horses, the property of officers stationed at Kirkee. To have been in their possession three months previous to the race, and are either registered chargers, or have been ridden as chargers for the above period. Walers 13, C.Bs. 11, Arabs 10 stone. Distance about ½ mile.

6TH RACE.—5 o'clock. "Kirkee St. Leger." Entrance Rs. 20, with Rs. 150 added. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches raised one stone. Distance about one mile.

7TH RACE—5-20. "Sowars' Race." Rs. 25 from the fund For sowars of H. E the Governor's Body Guard. C. W Distance about ½ mile.

RULES.

1.—Entrances to close at noon on 14th August and to be sent to Lieut. Howard Melliss, Honorary Secretary, Kirkee.

2.—Races marked * are open to members of the W.I Club and officers of the military and other services. Other races to members of the Kirkee Gymkhana only.

3.—No mare or gelding allowance.

4.—Previous winners of Gymkhana races only, to carry 4lbs. extra.

Winners of other races, once 7 lbs.
Twice 10 lbs.
Oftener 14 lbs.

5.—Winners of races at Poona, Bangalore or Bombay, to carry 7 lbs. in addition to all other penalties.

6.—Owners, not being members of the Kirkee Gymkhana, will be required to pay Rs. 10 to the fund for one horse entered, or Rs. 20 for two or more.

8.—Gentlemen riders.

9.—No horse to start unless his entrance is previously paid.

10—Three horses, *bona fide* the property of different owners, to start for each race, or the added money will be withheld.

11.—Should the weather be unfavourable the Committee of Management have the power to postpone the races.

12.—All disputes and the disposal of objections will be settled by the Committee, whose decision will in all cases be final.

13.—The Pari-mutual will be a ready-money transacti[illegible] Tickets sold on the course.

14.—Lotteries will be held at 9 P. M. in a tent ne[illegible] R.A. Mess, Kirkee, on Thursday, 20th August [illegible] Rs. 2.

15.—Five per cent. will be deducted fr[illegible] Pari-mutuel for the benefit of the fun[illegible]

16.—In all other respects the C[illegible] will be guided by W.I.T.C. rul[illegible]

HO[illegible]
Honorary Secr[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

[illegible] papers on the Bombay Riots have at [illegible] published.

[illegible]ant-Colonel Thomas E. Gordon, Ben[illegible] Corps, has been gazetted a C. S. I.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST.

The British Exports for the month of July amount to £21,125,000, showing a decrease of £4,875,000. The Imports amount to £32,750,000.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

PARIS, 9TH AUGUST.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador in Paris, has notified to the Duc Decazes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends recognising the Spanish Government.

A circular has been issued by the Duc Decazes in which he refutes the complaints of Spain against France respecting the latter's non-observance of neutrality on the Frontier; alleging negligence on the part of the Spaniards, and renewing the orders lately given for a rigorous neutrality.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

ROME, 9TH AUGUST.

An "Internationalist" disturbance has broken out in Romagnia. Numerous arrests have been made by the police in Rome and Bologna together with seizures of arms.

ROME, 10TH AUGUST.

Further arrests have been made here as also at Florence and Naples in connection with the Internationalist disturbances.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	5⅜d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅜d. to 1s. 9½d.
Oriental Bank shares	£46-10
Chartered Bank shares	£14-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£25-10
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£30
4 per cent. Government Securities	96¼.
4½ per cent. do. do.	97½
5½ per cent. do. do.	102
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	98¼
Bar Silver	58

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

THE FLOODS IN SIND.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

KURRACHEE, 10TH AUGUST, 11 A.M.

JACOBABAD cantonments thought safe. Flood subsiding.

THE title of Nawab had been conferred on the Chief of Loharu.

THE German frigate Elizabeth had arrived at Yokohama when the mail left.

H. M. S. SYLVIA had left Yokohama on a surveying expedition on the West Coast.

WE are informed that by the middle of October next the eastern portion of the Hooghly Bridge will be finished, when the bridge will be opened for traffic.

THE preliminary expenses of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company have, Mr. Slater informs us, amounted to only Rs. 270-15.

RAPID progress, the *Japan Mail* says, is being made with the telegraph between Yedo and Yeso, and the submarine cable will be laid shortly. Satspuro, the new capital, will be united with Hakodate by a telegraphic line.

THE official reports on the crops in Oudh up to the 27th of July state that the break in the wet weather had lasted long enough, and that rain was then wanted; but, on the whole, the prospects of the crops were very favourable.

H. M. S. IRON DUKE, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, K.C.B., left Yokohama on the 9th ultimo for Kobe and Nagasaki, intending afterwards to pay a visit to the Russian territory northward of Saghalien.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 14th July had, that morning, received a telegram from the Admiral Governor of Cochin-China, giving notice that the principal Medical Officer at Saigon had declared the cholera epidemic to have ceased there on the 9th instant, and that consequently clean bills of health will be given to all vessels.

THE conduct of the Gaekwar seems to have, in the end, disgusted Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his confrères. The consequence of the Gaekwar's dilly-dallying and paltering with the ultimatum alleged to have been sent up by Mr. Dadabhai has been that these gentlemen have resigned their offices, packed up bag and baggage, and, at the date of last advices, were resolved upon leaving Baroda at once.

THE members of the Peruvian Legation arrived at Shanghai on July the 6th, per steamer Paouting, from Tientsin. His Excellency Captain Garcia y Garcia has concluded a Treaty and Convention with China, by which complete reciprocity in the treatment of subjects of the respective countries is secured, and a Chinese Mission to enquire into the state of the Chinese labourers in Peru provided for. The Mission leaves for Hongkong by the English mail.

MR. CONDER, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, contradicts a statement, published by the *Times of India* yesterday and received by "Special telegram," to the effect the Buldi Bridge near Khundwa had been completely washed away. On the contrary, Mr. Conder asserts, that "the trains are running through, over the diversion at both the Sewjee Nulla and the Buldi Nulla, which were completed last week, as announced in my notice of the 7th and also in my telegram to you from Goolburga of that date."

THE announcement that the honour of Knighthood had been conferred on the Queen's Advocate, now Sir Richard Morgan, preliminary to his ascending the Bench of the Supreme Court as Acting Chief Justice has been received by the public of Ceylon with perfect furore. Sir Richard, it appears, is a Ceylonese, and his countrymen are greatly rejoiced at the honours which he has won. It seems to have been the leading topic of conversation in all circles, and it is proposed to do further honour to the distinguished gentleman by a public dinner.

MR. HENRY T. IRVING, who was lately Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has now been appointed Governor of the Island of Trinidad. Mr. Irving's career in the Colonial service has been a singularly fortunate one. A few years ago, we are told, he was a clerk in the Colonial Office; he then was appointed Private Secretary to Sir Frederick Rogers, now Lord Blatchford, the Under Secretary for the Colonies. From the Colonial Office he went to Jamaica with Sir J. P. Grant, and served as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Irving has now the prospect of a distinguished gubernatorial career before him.

A WYNAAD correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—"Those who have lately bought shares in the 'Southern India Gold Mining Company' will be glad to learn that the manager, Mr. Withers, has at last come upon a rich vein of gold in the shaft which he has sunk about forty feet, and which he calculates will give two ounces to the ton. This has fact created quite a sensation, and the few remaining shares are being rapidly taken up. Mr Foote, the Geologist, we are told, has pronounced the specimens sent to him to be exceedingly rich and of the finest quality he has ever seen, and has asked for specimens to be exhibited in the Calcutta Museum."

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western provinces:—"Improvements in weaving bags, sacks, and other tubular and double fabrics, and in the means employed therefor:" by John Laird, the the younger, and William Rutherford, both of the town and county of Forfar, North Britain. "Imparting head to water with economy of fuel (wood in chips):" by Surgeon-Major J. B. S. Brown, I. M. S., Calcutta. "Improvements in machinery for making ice, cooling liquids," refrigerating rooms, and for other like purposes: by Messrs. S. B. Martin and John McGough Beath.

THE Acheen correspondent of the *Penang Gazette* as an addendum to his letter which we publish elsewhere, says—"The Dutch continue conveying considerable quantities of building materials to their new settlements, and there is talk of a railroad and telegraph line from Kotta Radja to the landing place. It is said that an influential Achinese chief, invested with full power to act for Toewankoe Haschim [the lawful successor of the late Sultan], and likewise for the chiefs of the three sagies, is on his way to Singapore, and has instructions to open negotiations with the Dutch. It will be surprising, however, if his mission prove successful. It is scarcely probable that the Dutch will listen to any overtures of peace, before the submission of the war party at Acheen Proper."

PENDING a thorough survey of the Girgaum Police Court, it has been considered advisable to hold the Court in the Mazagon Police Office, where rooms have been placed at the disposal of the Second Magistrate. Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, the Executive Engineer, has made arrangements for the daily inspection of the Court, and will, after the lapse of a week, if he considers it necessary, ask Government to appoint a Committee of Engineers to report finally on the state of the building. In the event of such a Committee being formed it would be advisable to appoint, as members thereof, such officers who were on the last Committee as are still in Bombay, as they will, no doubt, be better able to ascertain what fresh cracks and dangerous symptoms have appeared since the last examination in 1869. The chief source of danger lies, we understand, in the cracked and crumbling state of the brick wall on which rests the two stone pillars which support a large portion of the front part of the building.

PEOPLE who cannot swim will be comforted to learn that a M. Gosselin has invented a new safety swimming apparatus, which has been tried with successful results in Paris. This ingenious apparatus consists principally of an india-rubber pneumatic tube, which, starting from the top of the chest, passes under the left shoulder, down to the spine as far as the loins, and then divides into two branches, which are rolled round and round the thighs as far as the knees. Some smaller tubes are joined on to the tube which goes down the back, and meet on the chest, following the lines of the ribs. All these tubes are enclosed in a double casing of flannel, which forms a shirt, buttoning in front. An opening at the upper part of the tube, closed by a copper button, serves to inflate the apparatus. This apparatus can be used for bathing; or in case of shipwreck. It is only necessary to open the aperture at the neck, and to blow into it; the loss of gas is said to be so extremely small that one inflation will last a whole day. To render tue apparatus more complete for "those who go down to the sea in great ships," M. Gosselin has invented a buoy to accompany the swimming apparatus, which will hold provisions or valuables.

THE news from Formosa by the mail just arrived is of no great importance, in fact we may say there is no news at all. We publish in another column a despatch of the Tsung-li-Yamen addressed to the Japanese military commander calmly remonstrating against the hostile proceedings. The Chinese, with extreme calmness, but much closeness of argument, entirely dispute the legality of the steps taken by Japan, and complain of them as contrary to the law of nations, to the provisions of the treaty not long ago negotiated between the two countries, and to such very slight intimation of the intentions of the Japanese as were made by Soyejima's secretary and interpreter to the Chinese Foreign Office during the stay of the Embassy at Pekin. The general impression is that war between the two countries will be avoided, which is greatly to be desired. But between the presumption entertained in some quarters that Japan will demand from China payment for the expenses of an expedition necessitated by her failure to keep her subjects under control, and the idea entertained in other quarters that China will demand from Japan an indemnity for the violation of her territory and the infraction of the recently made treaty, there is a wide chasm which it will require much clever diplomacy on the part of Japan to bridge over.

IT would appear from the last Report on Civil Justice in Oudh, that there is still a system in existence, in the trans-Gogra districts at all events, that savours very much of slavery,—in short it is designated as such by the Chief Commissioner. It seem that *sawah* contracts are etered into, whereby in lieu of money due, the cultivator binds himself as an allodial serf to his creditor. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda thinks that this class of men will increase as it begins to dawn upon these serfs' minds that should they break their contract nothing worse may happen than having a decree registered against them, and hints that, as the high caste cultivators depend almost entirely on these men for the tillage of their lands, if they are not compelled to fulfil their engagements a strong religious feeling will necessarily be aroused against Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Baraich thinks, however, that it is not so bad, as it sounds, for a father to make over his son to what seems like slavery, and apparently would enforce the contract. But the compelling of Brahmin and Rajpoot farmers to till their fields is no real injury to society, the holding of men in slavery is, and, a custom which, once universal, has died out even in large districts of Oudh, may, as Mr. Capper suggests, be safely left to die out in the trans-Gogra districts without occasioning any violent convulsions. Upon this somewhat interesting, as well as important, subject, Sir George Couper remarks—"One thing is beyond all question, and that is, our Courts can never support a system which, if enforced amounts to nothing short of slavery. Sir George Couper believes that, under orders issued by him as Judicial Commissioner, the sons of these bond-ploughmen are given to understand that they need not, unless they choose, incur their fathers' liabilities in this respect; and for the rest, the practice simply amounts to this, that a man having nothing but his labour to pledge as a security for a loan, pledges that labour. It is presumed that if the master were to sue his bondman for non-performance of his contract, the Court would direct the bondman to return to labour; but that in the event of his non-compliance he would not be handed over to his master, but the latter would be told to proceed against his property or person. If this supposition be correct, the bondman is practically a free agent, for he has no property to proceed against, and it would not be worth the master's while to pay for his clothing and keep while in jail."

A SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

LAKHUMSEY GOVINDJEE AND OTHERS v. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the High Court on Thursday last, Sir Charles Sargent gave a judgment in the above suit, of which a short summary was published in our issue of the 7th inst.

His Lordship said:—In this case one Hurrybhoy Dewcurn sent 41 bags of linseed and 79 docras of cotton on the 18th and 19th June 1873, to the G. I. P. Railway Company at Sholapore, to carry to one Khetsey Canjee of Bombay, receiving from the Railway Company receipts for the goods. These goods had been purchased by the consignor as the agent of the consignee at Sholapore, who at the time of making the consignment drew two hoondees for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,500 respectively on the consignee at Bombay in favour of the consignor. The receipts were forwarded by Hurrybhoy Dewcurn to the firm of Khetsey Canjee, the consignees, and on the 20th June he received the usual bills from the Goods Agent's Office of the Railway Company for the carriage of the goods, advising him of the consignment and asking instructions as to whom they should be delivered. On the 20th June, as related by the mehta of the firm of Velljee Govindjees and Company, who are the plaintiffs herein, Rs. 2,000 were advanced by them to the firm of Khetsey Canjee on the security of the documents in his possession, and the Railway receipts were handed to them with an endorsement by the consignee in the following terms:—"Please deliver the within-mentioned goods to Velljee Govindjee and Company, to whom I have mortgaged the same for value." On the 21st June the plaintiffs' mehta went to the Carnac Bunder taking with him the Railway receipts, and informed the Railway officials that he was the servant of Velljee Govindjee and Company, and paid for the carriage of the linseed, the bills for which had been, as already referred to, endorsed by Khetsey Canjee with a direction to deliver the linseed to Veljee Govindjee and Company, and the receipt for the Rs. 74-12. Exhibit I. was given him on the occasion. From thence he proceeded to the Boree Bunder Station, where he was told that the cotton had not arrived, and the Railway official said that according to the usual practice the Carting Agent would remove the cotton. The hoondees drawn in favour of the consignor were sent by him to the firm of Muggun Venilall in Bombay for collection. Tribhowan Venilall, the cashier of that firm, made demand on due date, the 21st of June, but the hoondees were dishonoured. The same day he telegraphed to that effect to the seller, and the Agent of the Railway Company received a telegram at half-past seven in the evening, directing him to detain the goods comprised in the two consignments. On the 23rd June, Sewraj Gungajee, a member of the plaintiffs' firm, called on the Goods Agent to enquire why the goods had not been delivered, and was then told that the consignor had stopped the delivery. The cotton arrived in Bombay on the 23rd and the linseed on the morning of the 24th June, and the goods were ultimately delivered by the Railway Company to the consignor. Hence this suit against the Railway Company for damages for the non-delivery of the goods to the plaintiff. The Company raise no other defence than that the consignor was entitled to stop the goods in transit, and the only question is whether the consignor or the plaintiffs were entitled to the delivery of the goods. The circumstances having occurred in 1873, the rights of the parties have to be determined according to the provisions of the Contract Act which came into force on the 1st September 1872. The consignor rests his claim on the right of an unpaid vendor of goods to stop his goods whilst in transit on the buyer becoming insolvent, as provided by Section 99, and, according to the explanation annexed to Section 96, "a person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business or who is incapable of paying them." In the present case the consignor had purchased the goods on the instructions he had received as agent of Khetsey Canjee at Sholapoor. The illustrations annexed to Section 100 show that the parties still stood in the relation of seller and buyer for the purpose of enabling the consignor to exercise his right of stoppage in transit. Evidence was given to contradict the statement of the consignor that these hoondees were taken to present for payment when they respectively fell due. The hoondees were not paid when they fell due. It was said, however, that the proof was not sufficient that they had been presented for payment. But the moonim of the agent of the consignor says he went to the consignee's place of business, and asked for payment of the hoondees, and said that if he (the consignee) did not pay the same he should return the bills, and the consignee said he would send the money in the course of the day, but no one ever came. This evidence is quite sufficient to render formal proof of the presentation unnecessary. It is plain that when the consignor telegraphed to the Railway Company to detain the goods, the consignee had committed an act amounting to insolvency for the purpose of giving the consignor the right of stoppage, provided the goods were still in transit. It was contended for the plaintiffs that as regards the linseed transit was determined on the ground that the Company had already accepted payment of the charges upon it on the 21st, and no notice was given to them to stop the goods until the 22nd. Now Section 100 says that "goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer, or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier or as being so lodged." This somewhat obscurely worded Section embraces, I apprehend, in a condensed form, the English law on the subject as laid down in the case of Whitehead vs. Anderson, 9 Meeson and Welsby, 518, quoted in 6 Equity Cases, 49, that the transit is only determined by the goods coming into the actual or constructive possession of the consignor's vendee, and that a case of constructive possession is where the carrier enters expressly or by implication into a new agreement distinct from the original contract for carriage, to hold the goods for the consignee as his agent or otherwise than as carriers. Here by accepting payment of the charges the Company undertook at the most to deliver as carriers the goods to the plaintiffs' godown and did not enter into a new agreement express or implied. It is clear, therefore, that the transitus had not been determined. It now remains to consider whether the right of the consignor has been defeated by the plaintiffs having made the advances to the consignee of the goods not in possession. Sec. 103 provides that "where a bill of lading or other instrument of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledge of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit." It was contended that the Railway receipts, or at any rate those receipts or bills, were instruments of title to the goods within the meaning of that section, and that they were assigned to the plaintiffs by being endorsed by Khetsey Canjee with a direction to deliver the goods to the plaintiffs. Now it is to be remarked as to Secs. 102 and 108 which relate to purchases by third parties—the first refers to a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, whilst in Sec. 108 among such documents are enumerated "dock-warrants, warehouse-keeper's certificates, wharfinger's certificates, or warrants or orders for delivery." In Sec. 103, however, the documents, the assignments of which as to making advances to the consignee, are described as "instruments of title." This difference in the language of the three sections cannot have been made, I think, otherwise than intentionally by the framers of the Act—an Act which has been elaborated with more than ordinary care and consideration—and I cannot therefore doubt that the documents contemplated by Sec. 103 are *ejusdem géneris* bills of lading, and in that respect "instruments of title." What then is the incidence of bills of lading which gives them this special character? However, since the case of Lickbarrow vs. Mason, by the custom of merchants the endorsement of a bill of lading to a third person for value, passes the property, and to that extent it is a negotiable instrument, and I have therefore no doubt that it is in respect of that particular instrument—bill of lading—that it is regarded in the section in question as an "instrument of title," and that all instruments therefore which fall within the contemplation of this section must be instruments which by their assignment pass the property in the goods to a third person. It therefore now remains to consider whether the particular documents in question are documents of that character. Now the documents in question being receipts from the Railway Company may be regarded, no doubt, to a certain extent in he same light as dock warrants, which are in fact receipts by the owners of docks by which they undertake to deliver the goods to certain persons, and in the same way they are of the same character as ship bills which may be accompanied by a delivery order. In all these cases the documents in question are documents admitting the receipt or the possession of certain goods, and that those goods will be delivered to the person therein named. Now there is no doubt, as Mr. Justice Blackburn says in his work—in a treatise on the contract of sale—that there was at one time some difference of opinion as to the effect of dock warrants, and the cases of Spiers and Travers and Ranseer and Sooth will show that the judges at that time did consider West Indian dock warrants undoubtedly as documents passing properly by endorsement. However, the soundness of those decisions have been disputed, and Mr. Justice Blackburn, in discussing those cases in the treatise, sums up thus:—"It is now admitted that the delivery of dock warrants is not in fact anything beyond that of a token of authority to receive possession." And that opinion would seem to have been followed in some recent decisions. In the case of Merins vs. Hulme, 16 Meeson and Welsby 122, Mr. Baron Parke in discussing the effect of a dock warrant entirely adopts the view which has been taken by Mr. Justice Blackburn in his treatise. Again the cases of Dixon vs. Booth in the 3rd H. L. Cases, Tucker vs. Humphrey, and Mr. Ewen and Smith Q. H. L. Cases, are all decisions that delivery orders handed over or endorsed do not pass the property in the goods. The only question therefore which can arise is, whether there is any reason for holding that Railway receipts should have a higher character given to them than I think must be taken to have been given upon some recent authorities to the real character of all documents of this nature, namely, as Mr. Justice Blackburn says, "as a token of authority to receive possession, and that they do not pass the property in the goods." No custom has been established by which these documents have acquired any higher character—that is to say, that they have become negotiable in the sense in which bills of lading are negotiable, and I therefore think that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that these documents are like those other documents mentioned in Sec. 108, documents not *ejusdem generis* bills of lading in the sense of being negotiable instruments, and that therefore they are con-[illegible] consignor's right to stop the goods in transit [illegible] I find [illegible] the last [illegible] a verdict [illegible] for the defendant with costs.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE are in receipt of the Second Annual Report of the above Company; and as the principles upon which the business of the "Positive" is conducted are entirely new and the office is attracting a good deal of attention, we purpose to investigate the transactions of the Company. Up to 31st December 1873, the following amount of business had been done:—

	Number of Policies issued.	Amount Insured. £ s. d.	Yielding a current annual Income of £ s. d.	Amount of Premiums paid during year. £ s. d.	Amount for Investment in Life Funds. £ s. d.
New Risks accepted in 1873. In England	564	289,225 0 0	11,362 9 2	16,180 8 6	13,381 7 10
„ Calcutta	236	146,950 0 0	7,553 12 11	6,372 19 8	5,098 7 9
„ Madras	72	53,400 0 0	2,339 1 10	2,524 1 9	2,019 5 3
„ Bombay	59	39,550 0 0	1,760 11 1	1,410 9 10	1,128 6 4
New Business	931	502,125 0 0	24,015 15 0	26,487 19 9	21,607 7 2
Risks accepted in 1872. In England	329	155,875 0 0	8,008 16 6	7,342 9 5	6,084 19 1
Total Business done	1,260	658,000 0 0	32,024 11 6	33,830 9 2	27,692 6 3
Deduction.					
2 deaths	2	150 0 0	5 10 3	......	150 0 0
Surrender-Values paid	23	10,850 0 0	560 19 5	......	182 6 6
Lapsed	33	11,700 0 0	451 15 8	......	......
Promissory Notes on 7 Policies	....	145 16 8	......	......	61 8 11
Re-assurances*	....	......	......	......	175 17 4
Total Deductions	58	22,845 16 8	1,018 5 4	......	569 12 8
In force on 31st December 1873	1,202	635,154 3 4	31,006 6 2	33,781 9 2	27,122 13 7

* To ascertain the net risks of the Company, the amount of re-assurances should be deducted from amount insured. This is not given in the Abstracts.

The amount which should stand to credit of the Life Funds on 31st December 1873 is as under:—

		£ s. d.
Balance of net premium for investment, as per preceding statement		27,122 13 7
Interest accrued thereon in England	342 2 6	
Ditto ditto Calcutta	70 4 10	
Ditto ditto Madras	34 6 9	
Ditto ditto Bombay	29 6 3	
		476 0 4
Total		27,598 13 11

The amount actually invested in the Life Fund is:—

	Par value. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
In England in three per cents. Reduced	20,643 7 0	Purchased for	19,170 19 8
In Calcutta in four per cent. Government Loan	4,770 0 0	Ditto.	5,026 4 11
In Madras in four per cent. Government Loan	1,700 0 0	Amount paid not stated.	1,700 0 0
In Bombay in Government of India Promissory Notes	1,000 0 0	Purchased for	1,074 12 3
At Par	£28,113 7 0	Amount paid.	26,971 16 10

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances available for investment—			
In England cash		47 17 1	
In Calcutta cash received too late for investment in 1873		142 7 8	
In Madras cash in hands of Official Trustee	319 5 3		
Interest ditto ditto	34 5 0		
Bank Commission on ditto to be invested in 1874	0 1 9		
		353 12 0	
In Bombay cash in hands of Official Trustee	107 12 0		
Interest ditto ditto	10 16 3		
		118 8 3	
			662 5 0
Total			27,634 1 10

The difference between the amount of the net premiums which should be invested, and the amount actually invested and available for investment i £35-7-11. This *appears* to be due to an error by the Bombay Branch as under:—

	£ s. d.
Amount held by the Official Trustee	£ 1,182 4 3
Less interest added	18 10 0
	£ 1,163 14 3
80 per cent. of premiums received as per abstract	£ 1,128 6 4
	£ 35 7 11

The receipts and disbursements for the two years ending 31st December 1873 were:—

Receipts.	1872. £ s. d.	1873. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Grand Total. £ s. d.
Capital paid-up	204,005 5 4	50,323 19 8	254,329 5 0	
Premiums on shares	18,993 3 1	16,327 14 5	35,320 17 6	
Premiums on Life Assurances (There is apparently an error here—the statements of premium paid give the total as £33,780-9-2 only).	7,326 16 2	26,513 3 6	33,839 19 8	
Interest and Dividends	3,018 8 5	8,571 14 10	11,590 3 3	
Suspense Account	......	381 7 2	381 7 2	
Loan Guarantee Fund	......	58 7 0	58 7 0	335,519 19 7
£	233,343 13 9	102,176 6 7		
Disbursements.				
Claims under policies	......	150 0 0	361 12 10	
Surrenders	......	211 12 10		
Re-Assurances	118 15 0	92 5 10	211 0 10	
Commission on life business	369 19 10	1,643 10 4	2,013 10 2	
Preliminary and other expenses in establishing the Company, Expenses of management, including commission on shares, interest to shareholders, expenses of extending the business to India and Canada. Rent and Taxes, Warrant and Policy Stamps, Salaries, Directors' Fees, Advertising, Printing and Stationery, Auditors' Fees, Actuarial Fees, &c.	59,074 10 7	51,038 17 5	110,113 8 0	
Office Furniture at Chief and Branch offices	2,534 11 10	880 4 11	3,414 16 9	116,114 8 7
£	62,097 17 3	54,016 11 4		

	£ s. d.
Amount of Funds on 31st December 1873	£ 219,405 11 0
The first schedule of the Company gives the amount of Funds at end of year as	282,400 0 6
The Difference	£ 62,994 9 6
Being the amount at Debit of Preliminary Expense Account	59,579 12 9
And Value of Furniture	3,414 16 9
	£ 62,994 9 6

This amount, according to Clause 116 of the Articles of Association, may be spread over a period of not more than 20 years.

BALANCE SHEET ON 31ST DECEMBER 1873.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shareholders' Capital Paid-up	254,329 5 0	
Life Assurance Fund	27,627 15 4	
Loan Guarantee Fund	58 7 0	
Suspense Account	381 7 2	
Dividends due but not yet paid	3 6 0	
		282,400 0 6

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mortgages on Property		22,079 12 11	
Government Securities—Assurance Guarantee Fund 3 per cent. Consols	47,339 5 8		
Life Premium Investment in Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities	19,170 19 8		
On Capital Account Indian Government Securities.	7,693 9 6		
Life Premium Investment ditto	8,153 5 0		
Canadian Govt. Securities, being License Deposit	22,000 0 0		
		104,356 19 10	
Foreign Govt. Securities, Loans on Personal Security, and on Positive Notes	......	44,430 12 3	
Out-standing Interest	......	1,555 3 7	
Cash on Deposit with Banks	37,038 19 6		
Cash in hand and on Current Account	9,946 2 11		
		46,983 2 5	
			219,405 11 0
Account spent out of Capital			62,994 9 9

Represented by Preliminary Expenses Account and Value of Furniture.

In the balance-sheet published with the Report the investments are given in detail.

From the foregoing we observe, that the current annual premium income is 4·88 per cent. of the amount insured.

The ratio of the amount insured to the actual funds (excluding value of furniture) is as 1 to ·345.

The Deeds of Trust provide for the investment in the Life Funds of 80 per cent. of the premiums. The sum invested for English risks has been calculated on the English Male Life Table at 3 per cent. compound interest, and is 82·84 per cent. of the premiums paid. In India the sum for investment is calculated at 80 per cent. It follows, therefore, that at 3 per cent. compound interest it would take more than the English Male Life Table; but inasmuch as the average rate of interest on Indian Government four per cent. paper during the past 30 years has been more than 4 per cent., and may be expected to be at least 3½ per cent. in the future, a considerable margin is obtained for the benefit of the Indian Life Funds, over and above the requirements of the English Male Life Table at 3 per cent.

The difference between the gross and net premiums is, of course, available for the expenses of the Company; and during the year 1873, this difference amounted to about £4,830; and if the full year's premiums had been paid on all the policies, the amount would have been about £6,000.

Interest is paid to shareholders at the rate of 5 per cent., which on the paid-up capital amounts to £12,716-9-3; equal to about 6½ per cent. on the capital available at date for investment.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The expenses for the year 1873, including cost of extending business to India and Canada and interest in Shareholders, amount to		£ 52,682 7 9
Against this we have 20 per cent. of Premiums as above, say	£ 4,830 0 0	
Premiums on shares	£ 16,327 14 5	
Interest (exclusive of interest realised on Life Funds), say	£ 8,140 17 6	
		£ 29,298 11 11
Approximate deficit for year ending 31st December 1873		£ 23,383 15 10
The deficit for year ending 31st December 1872 was		£ 36,322 12 11

Comparing these results with the statement showing progress of British Life Offices as reported in 1870, we find that the average amount of new business, done during the year, by 72 offices was £330,272, and the new business of 10 of these offices only exceeded that done by the Positive in its second year; of these 10 offices—

1 had been established .... 55 years.
2 „ „ „ between 45 and 50 „
3 „ „ „ „ 30 „ 35 „
2 „ „ „ „ 20 „ 25 „
2 „ „ „ .... 16 „

The corresponding yearly premiums of only three of these offices exceeded the current annual premium of the "Positive." In making this latter comparison, it must be borne in mind that the "Positive" premiums are terminable, which is not the case with the majority of the premiums of the other offices.

The average amount of the "Positive" policies issued in England was £490, the average of the 72 offices in 1870 was £489.

The paid-up capital of five of these offices in 1870 was larger than that of the Positive, but nearly all these were "composite" offices, doing both Fire and Life business.

The Central Life Fund has been audited by Dr. Willian Farr, F.R.S. His report is a most able one, and shows that he has audited the Fund with great care. He has drawn up 4 tables, giving particulars of the business done, the character of the lives, and the rate of mortality experienced by the Positive. Dr. Farr gives the years of life exposed to risk as 754·5. This, we take it, has been arrived at as under:—

	Years of Life.
328 Policies issued on single lives during first year; average time in force 1½ years	489·
3 Policies on joint lives issued during first year; (equals 6 lives) average 1½ years	9·
557 Policies issued on single lives during second year; average time in force 6 months	278·5
7 Policies issued on joint lives during second year (equals 14 lives) average 6 months	7·
	783 5
Less 58 policies lapsed by deaths, surrenders &c., during second year; average 6 months since lapse	29·
Total	754·5

We feel a considerable amount of diffidence in making any sort of objection to the work of such an eminent man as Dr. Farr; but in looking through the audit sheet of Life Assurances effected in England, we observe that the same initials appear opposite several policies. No doubt in some instances these are on different lives; in many casses, however, we notice that the rates of premium are for the same age, and in some instances the policies occur one after the other. It, therefore, appears to us that many of the assured have taken more than one policy each, while the policies are represented as so many separate lives. Take for example "H. H." policies 662/671; "E. J." 685/8; "W. F." 689/694. These three persons are represented as 20 lives, and in this year's returns appear as 10 years of life, whereas they are only equal to 1½ years of life, and if they remain in force another 10 years they would be represented as 210 years of life instead of 31½! Then again when "H. H." dies, will his death appear as 10 deaths, since he has 10 policies?

We have much less diffidence in pointing out that the Indian auditors have taken far less trouble than Dr. Farr. Some of them do not appear to have even read the Deed of Trust or Articles of Association. The Madras Auditor's certificate shows that 80 per cent. of premiums for investment amounts to Rs. 20,192-9-10. Against this—

	Rs. a. p.
The Official Trustee holds Government four per cent. paper *at par value*	Rs. 17,000 0 0
And cash	„ 3,192 9 10
Total	Rs. 20,192 9 10

"In addition to this sum, the Official Trustee holds Rs. 342-8-3 on account of interest that has accrued on investments.

"This amount is consequently held in excess of the sum that is required to be lodged in the Official Trustee's hands, on account of the Madras Life Fund."

But was the Government paper purchased at par? If not, the sum invested is not in accordance with the Deed of Trust; the amount actually paid for the paper should have been provided by the 80 per cent. The paper was probably purchased at a premium, so that in this instance the mistake is on the right side; but what if the same thing is done when paper is at a discount?

Then, too, the interest is not held "in *excess*." The 80 per cent. of premiums is the amount which the "Positive" estimates will be required, accumulating at *compound interest* to meet death claims. Deprive the funds of that power, and you will whave—hat? From a man aged 29 paying 5 annual premiums, the Life Fund would receive Rs. 364-5-4 to pay Rs. 1,000 at his death! Give it the benefit of compound interest, as the Deed of Trust provides, and then at a little over 3 per cent., it will, in the time given by the English Life Table, amount to the required sum.

The Bengal auditors appear to be equally in the dark as to the requirements of the Fund; they do not even say that the Government paper has yielded *any* interest. They give a sum of Rs. 702-7-0 as "invested in excess of actual net premium." Is this "*excess*" the interest that has accrued on the paper? In our investigation we have treated it as such, but we may be wrong.

The Bombay Auditor certifies that the Life Assurance Fund account included "exactly eighty per cent. of the gross premiums received to date *plus* interest drawn by the Trustees and added to Capital." Added to *Capital!* Capital has no business with it; but this is evidently a "clerical" error: he means added to the Life Fund. He does not give us a statement showing the amount of premiums received, so that we are unable to see for ourselves that the correct amount has been shown in the statements accompanying the report.

The expenses of the Company have certainly been enormous, but the Directors justify themselves to the Shareholders by pointing to the amount of business done, which for the first two years of a company is no doubt very heavy. The chief point as affecting policy-holders, is the fact that the Life Funds appear to be intact; the amount required for expenses, over and above the income available, having come out of capital leaving a balance of capital, in addition to value of furniture, of £191,334-15-6, of which amount the sum of £51,080-2-11 in Consols is absolutely secured to policy-holders, or as Dr. Farr says, "is invested in the "names of the appointed Trustees for the further security of policy-holders." And we may not shut our eyes to the fact that half the insurance Companies in England have not a paid-up capital equal to the amount so invested.

The detailed accounts published by the "Positive" enable policy-holders to see for themselves whether the Directors have acted strictly up to the Articles of Association in investing the required amount in the Life Funds, &c. And other Assurance Companies might well follow this example, instead of asking Shareholders to accept so much on trust. We refrain for the present from expressing an opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the "Positive" rates of premium for India. Why do not the offices which affirm that they are insufficient publish their Indian eperience? We certainly think they should do so.—*Indian Economist.*

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STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Bustee, 5th August.—Up to 3rd August early rice injured by high winds, and in much want of rain. Rain on 4th and 5th, and sky still cloudy. Prospects hopeful. Later rice looking well everywhere. Sugar-cane much damaged by floods in Captainganj tahsil, and minor khureef crops similarly damaged; not resown in some parts.

Goruckpore, 5th August.—Rain much wanted. Complaints that early rice on higher lands has begun to suffer. Rainfall 0 to eight tenths. Prices firm. Rain now falling.

Ghazeepore, 5th August.—Rainfall from five to eighteen tenths. Crops flourishing. Ganges in flood.

Mirzapore, 5th August.—Steady rain. River high. Rainfall nine to thirty-four tenths. Prospects generally very good.

Benares, 5th August.—Steady and apparently general rain on morning of 5th, doing rice much good.

Azimgurh, 2nd August.—Rainfall one to nine tenths Break has done good. More rain now wanted.

Jounpore, 4th August.—Rainfall seven to fourteen tenths. Break in rains has done good, but more rain is needed for rice. No unfavourable signs.

Allahabad, 5th August.—Rainfall twenty-five tenths. Sowing finished. Ploughing for rubbee. Prospects everywhere good.

Banda, 1st August.—Rainfall two to thirty-three tenths. Rains favourable, with dry intervals for sowing and weeding. Prices lowered.

Kirwee, 3rd August.—Average rainfall thirty tenths. Crops unusually good. Early khureef is in ear.

Humeerpore, 1st August.—Weather favourable. No heavy rain. Khureef crops good where not injured by rain.

Jaloun, 1st August.—Rainfall seven to thirty-five tenths. Favourable weather. Prospects good.

Jhansee, 5th August.—Average rainfall thirty tenths. Prices falling. Crops doing well.

Cawnpore, 5th August.—Average rainfall one inch. Khureef prospects good. Prices unchanged.

Furruckabad, 5th August.—Rainfall five to twenty-one tenths. Break in the rains has done good. Crops doing well.

Agra, 5th August.—Rainfall three to thirty-two tenths. Prospects good.

Alygurh, 5th August.—No rain at Koil; average elsewhere six tenths.

Meerut, 5th August.—Rainfall eight tenths. Prospects good.

Saharanpore, 5th August.—Rainfall twenty-one tenths; rather too much for cotton and charee. Other crops excellent.

Bijnour, 3rd August.—Rainfall four to nineteen tenths. Crops on low grounds injured by excessive rain, and in some places resown; otherwise prospects good.

Moradabad, 5th August.—Average rainfall sixty-two notches. Prospects generally good.

Bareilly, 5th August.—Rainfall twelve notches. Prospects good.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY.

WE are glad to hear that, although the Koksar Bridge was not completed, all the mules, some five hundred in number, belonging to the Central Asian Company, have successfully crossed the river Chundra without the loss of a single animal or bale of goods. It is almost impossible without having seen the place to conceive the difficulties that had to be encountered on this occasion. Mr. Russell writes: "The public generally can have little or no idea of the difficulties to be overcome in the reconstruction of the Koksar Bridge, and the crossing of the river since its fall." At the top of the Baber Pass he met four hundred coolies stuck in a snowdrift, who were dragging a huge piece of timber, some fifty feet long, to repair the bridge; they had to take it twenty miles over a mountain rising 13,000 feet high. Under these adverse circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the bridge has not been repaired as yet. How disheartening the work is can be imagined from another passage of Mr. Russell's letter, where he writes: "During the day while we were getting the mules over on the *julla*, a huge beam, 30 feet long, came crashing down the torrent at a tremendous pace, which had been swept away from the Koksar Bridge. I fear this loss will be much felt by Mr. Theodore (the Engineer in charge), and retard the completion of the bridge." It must have been a trying sight for the workmen to see a beam that had been brought with such difficulty to the river carried off in a moment, never to be seen again. When Mr. Russell arrived at the banks of the Chundra he had 347 mules, with their baggage, to get across the river, which he managed successfully to accomplish in three days, thanks to the assistance kindly given by Mr. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, who sent down coolies, ropes, and the Tehseeldar of Sultanpore to superintend the operations. The crossing was managed by the wire rope, fitted up by Mr. Duff, which has proved an incalculable advantage to traders using this route. Stout wooden posts are erected on either side of the river, and connected by a strong wire rope, on which runs a pulley fastened to ropes pulling it backwards and forwards. The crossing of the mules is thus described: "About 20 coolies are stationed by each rope; to the pulley is attached a piece of rope, the other end of which is tied to the mule's head stall. Two men stand on a boulder a little way out in the river, the mule is brought to them kicking and plunging, and is fastened firmly to the rope; at a given signal the coolies on the Lahoul side who have hold of the pulley rope rush off as fast as they can up the hill side, thus dragging the mule through the torrent. I calculate seventeen seconds as the time a mule takes in the actual crossing, but the delay occurs in re-adjusting the pully and fastening on the mule." All, however, did not run smoothly; on the third morning, the rope broke four times, and a number of mules narrowly escaped being washed away. Mr. Duff had, however, fortunately given Mr. Russell a coil of smaller wire rope, which was of great service in this dilemma, and took the place of the broken one. The rejoicing caused by the safe passage of this large kafila was somewhat damped by subsequent news that one of the mules had tumbled, load and all, into the river, the bank having given way under it. The mule was washed away, and neither animal nor merchandize recovered, or even seen again. The rain of the Baber Pass was very trying. When the caravan arrived in the Lahoul valley, all the bales were opened and examined and thoroughly dried; no harm had been done. We hope the success that has attended Mr. Russell so far may continue throughout the whole journey.—*Pioneer.*

FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

THE *Japan Gazette* publishes the following translation of a despatch from the Tsung-li-yamen on the subject of Formosa:

Sir,—Since your country concluded a treaty with China, the obligations of mutual concord and good-will have been fulfilled on both sides, and the sentiments of respect and friendship have been more and more cultivated towards each other. Last year, too, on the occasion of the mission of the Minister Soyeshima to China, we had very friendly consultations with him on several matters.

The same year, in the fifth month, Yanagiwara, an officer attached to the mission, and the interpreter Tei came to our office by special order of the Minister Soyeshima, to ask us questions about three points, the first of which was whether the island of Macao belonged to the jurisdiction of China or to that Portugal; the second was whether Corea constituted an independent sovereignty or not, and the last related to the question of the proposal to despatch a mission to the savages of Formosa, for the purpose of inquiring into the murder of some Loo-Choo islanders by them; and in this interview we gave him the accurate and true explanation of these points. Subsequently, it was again said on the part the Minister Soyeshima, in the words of the interpreter Tei: first, that it being possible for Japan to trade with the island of Macao, she only desired beforehand to establish a basis for future negotiations, by ascertaining whether this island belonged to China or not; second, that, as for the affair of Corea, Japan desired to have the intervention of China to settle the dispute; and, lastly, that the intention of Japan in regard to the Formosan savages in sending a mission to them was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, and not in any way to make war upon them. This was a token of the good relations between China and Japan; all distrust, if any, was at once cleared on both sides. Afterwards, when on the occasion of the Minister Soyeshima taking leave of us, we, shaking hands, said that the nations must always observe the provisions of the treaty, and forbear to intrude on each other's territory, he answered, that this was the very thing he most desired. Since the departure of the Minister Soyeshima there have elapsed a great number of days, but there has again been no question put to us concerning the above said three points, nor have we ever made any admissions that could modify the provisions of the treaty; and we thought there could be no reason to apprehend any disturbing causes arising between the two governments. But now all the Ministers residing at Peking inform us that Japan is going to despatch an army to Formosa, to make war upon the savages of that island; and besides the newspapers, the intelligence from the sea coast, and the reports from our local officers, all inform us that, in the second month of the present year, a vessel-of-war belonging to your country anchored in the harbour of Amoy, demanding to make use of the drilling ground there for drilling her crew; and also that, to use the words of her commander, she came from Formosa and the Pescadores.

Formosa is an island lying far off amidst the sea, and we have never yet restrained the savages living there by any legislation, nor have we established any government over them, following in this maxim mentioned in the Rei Ri: "Do not change the usages of a people, but allow them to keep their good ones." But the territories inhabited by these savages are truly within the jurisdiction of China; and this is also the case with several savage tribes inhabiting other remote provinces within the jurisdiction of China, which China permits to retain their own good customs. We hear now with astonishment that Japan intends to send an expeditionary corps to Formosa, but still we do not firmly believe that this is truly the case. If truly so, why did you not consult with us beforehand about it? For what purpose is the vessel destined that now lies anchored in the harbour of Amoy? Truly hoping that Your Excellency will reconsider and examine into this matter. We have the honour to be, Your Excellency's obedient servants.

(The signatures of Prince Kung and nine other General Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs of China, Tsung-li-Yamen.)

CHINA, JAPAN, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(*Overland China Mail*, July 18.)

JAPAN.

FURTHER reinforcements have been despatched to the Formosa Expedition.—Nagasaki now boasts 962 foreign inhabitants.—H. M. S. Sylvia is surveying in the neighbourhood of Sendai Bay.—Sir Harry Parkes is supposed by the Chinese to have induced the Japanese to undertake the Formosa Expedition in order to punish the Chinese for their ill-treatment of him in the war of 1859.—The Japanese regard the comet as forshadowing a favourable issue to the Formosa war.—The Chinese at Yokohama are in fear of being ordered to leave the country.—The Kobe-Osaka Railroad is said to be very flourishing.—The International Hospital at Hiogo is in a satisfactory condition.—Recruiting for the native navy is going on very slowly, although special inducements are offered.—The Japanese have warned foreign vessels engaged in otter hunting on the coasts to desist.—A large Japanese steamer was lost in a gale on the 15th ult. near Nigata; 27 natives were drowned. No Europeans were on board.

CHINA.

Considerable comment has been excited by the articles in the *London and China Express* and *Pall Mall Gazette* regarding the conduct of Consular officers in China, journals of all shades of opinion both in China and Japan stigmatising them as "grossly unjust."—The manufacture of material of war is being rapidly proceeded with at the arsenals.—The new Chinese newspaper the *Wei Pau* seems to be flourishing.—A report circulated by a waggish pilot at Foochow that a Japanese iron-clad was blockading the port, threw the Viceroy and other officials into a state of much consternation. A foreign resident travelled 20 miles in an open boat to sell coals to the supposed iron-clad and found her non-existent.—There is a good deal of grumbling in the Customs service at what is called "favouritism." There is of course two sides to every question.—The unprotected state in which merchant steamers carry large numbers of native passengers has provoked comment.—A provisional treaty between Peru and China was signed on the 26th ult.—The Foochow telegraph (the first *bona fide* native undertaking of the sort) has been successfully opened; this is the thin edge of the wedge.—The news from Formosa is nil; the Chinese protest against the stay of the Japanese while the latter declare they will not retire (although their object of punishing the natives has been attained) unless they are paid their expenses by China. Both parties are arming and a regular war is by most people deemed certain.—The s. s. Canton has been totally lost near Formosa on her voyage from Foochow to London. She was heavily insured in local offices, the risk on the hull being taken, however, at home. By last advices she was fast breaking up.—The Chefoo lighthouse is at length being erected.

The appearance of the comet is regarded by the Chinese as foretelling war; not, however, a very serious one, the comet's tail being "too small."—An interesting case turning on the responsibilities of landlords for the acts of their tenants has been decided in the Supreme Court.—Captain Garcia the Peruvian envoy to Peking leaves Hongkong by this mail for Europe.—Much scandal has been caused by the action of a Roman Catholic priest at the burial of a Portuguese gentleman, who committed suicide after having for some time shown symptoms of insanity. His action was disavowed by his superiors.—The actions brought against the directors of the Distillery Company by the Trustee of the Sugar Refinery has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for dlrs. 10,800 damages.

(*North China Herald*, July 11.)

The members of the Chinese mission have completed their examination of the condition and treatment of the Chinese in Cuba. The *New York Times'* Correspondent at Havannah writes from that place under date of the 8th inst.:—"Chin-lan-pin, the Chinese Commissioner, and his suite have taken out their passports and intend to leave, some for New York and others for New Orleans, to-day. During the last few days Chin-lan-pin has been extremely busy visiting the Chinamen of Regla and Guanabacoa, and has also dined with Don Julian De Zulueta, the Alcalde Corregidor, or mayor of this city. Yesterday evening he 'assisted,' as the phrase goes, at the table of the Captain-General. During his stay in this island Chin-lan-pin and the gentlemen who compose his suite have been most actively investigating the condition of the Chinese coolie class, and planning measures for their relief. Among the principal ones has been the arrangement of a more perfect system of registration and of facilities for receiving and forwarding correspondence, and the establishment among the Chinamen of the mutual aid and relief society. Chin-lan-pin's visit to Cuba will undoubtedly result in great benefits to the Chinese labourers."

The German barque Jurgen, which arrived on Sunday from Keelung, brought news of the loss of the British steamer Laptek. It appears that on the 28th ult., at 9 p.m., while the steamer was on her voyage from Swatow to Shanghai, with sugar, she struck on an unknown and sunken rock, about two miles from the shore, at a spot about eight miles from Keelung. Captain Tough, finding his vessel was settling down by the head, made for the shore, and suc[illegible]ing her on a sand bed. The nature [illegible] could not be ascertained, as the fo[illegible] water and there were no means at ha[illegible] out. The engine-room and afterhold, h[illegible] dry. The weather was calm and [illegible] harbour, though a little foggy out[illegible] favourable for making attempts to d[illegible] and extent of the damage; but from [illegible] which the vessel lies, grave doubts ar[illegible] to whether this can be accomplished. Though she has not yet been abandoned, it is believed the Laptek will be a total wreck. Nearly half the cargo, about 4,000 bags of sugar, has been landed in good condition, but the remainder is reported to be irretrievably damaged. From another source we are told that the steamer struck near the Double Rock, about six miles from Keelung, and that she was run into Ma-sou Bay, about 3 miles off. The Jurgen brings 36 Chinese, who were passengers by the Laptek, but the crew had remained by the vessel.

"The s. s. Canton is a total wreck outside Foochow; bound out." Such was the brief intimation which reached us yesterday forenoon, but (up to the time we are writing) how or under what circumstances the disaster happened, we are not informed. Not even the bearer of the intelligence to Shanghai can enlighten us on this point, nor has any intimation been received by the agents. Capt. Paynter, of the steamer Dragon, reports that, on coming out of the Min river on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th instant, about 8-30 A. M., he discovered the captain and crew of the Canton in two pilot boats at Sharp Peak, 13 miles from Foochow, and was made aware of the fact that the Canton had been wrecked the day previous on the Min Reef. On hearing of the occurrence, Capt. Paynter steered his his course for the scene of the disaster, and found the Canton under water with the exception of a part of the stem. She appeared to have broken off amidships. An attempt was made to approach the wreck with the view of getting on to her stem, but a heavy sea prevented this being done, and Cap. Paynter pursued his course to Shanghai. He reports that the weather was hazy at the time; but could not say whether a pilot was on board when the disaster happened. As it occurred within the pilot limits, however, it is probable that the steamer was under the care of one. Capt. Paynter fears that all hope of saving any part of the cargo must be abandoned. Up to 1 P.M. yesterday, no intelligence had been received, nor was the wreck known at Foochow, letters from that port making no mention of it. The Canton was a first class steamer of 1,215 tons register, built by Mitchell, of Newcastle, for the Eastern line of Messrs. Watts, Millburn & Co., of London, whose agents in China are Messrs. Siemssen and Co. She left Shanghai on the 27th ult. with about 700 tons of tea, and 245 bales of silk, and having completed her loading at Foochow, started from thence on her homeward voyage on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

On Wednesday 1st July, some visitors to the public garden had their attention attracted by what appeared to be a comet of remarkably handsome proportions, with a tail of about three degrees, situated to the N. N. W., at an altitude of about 22-30. The weather of the following days was unfavourable for observation, but the clear cloudless evening of Saturday, the 4th July, brought the comet more conspicuously into notice, and it was then visible above the western horizon for about two hours. It appeared in the N. W., close to the constellation of the Great Bear, two stars of which, "Megrez" and "Dubbe," point directly to it. The comet was seen at Nagasaki on the 29th ultimo, but the cloudy weather at Shanghai then concealed it from view.

The Chinese are already much agitated at the phenomenon, and think it portends some fearful disasters to the country. In Japan, also, the natives take it as an omen of war, and the coincident terrestrial complications in which they are concerned will go far to confirm them in the belief.

We are indebted to Mr. T. Alderton, chief-officer of the P. & O. s.s. Malwa, for the following observations of the comet. The observations were taken at sea the night of the 2nd inst. at 8 P.M., as the vessel was approaching Hongkong:—

Alt. of comet, 11-53.
Dist. from "Dubbe" (Ursa Major), 21-29.
Length of comet's tail, 5-34.
Direction of comet's apparent course, S.W.
Dist. from "Venus," 43-15.
Altitude of "Venus" 5-24.

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THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(Correspondent Penang Gazette.)

July 10.

AN accompanying private note will inform you why you have not heard from me since the departure of General van Swieten in the latter part of April; the same causes have prevented me from noticing at greater length recent changes which have taken place, but the following is a correct summary of the doings of the Dutch in Acheen from the date of my last letter up to the present time.

It appears that Colonel Pell became supreme here on the departure of van Swieten, and the latter had no power to hamper the future movements of the former by dictating any one line of policy to be pursued by him in upholding the honour of his country in dealing with the Achinese. In the army, speculation ran high as to what effect the change of command would have on the war: but for sometime events dragged their slow course as before, while it was evident to all that the question of supply would have to be solved by measures more energetic than had as yet been taken for that purpose. 1,000 men had been left here, on a sudden determination of the General two days before his leaving, more than had been previously provided for; the Achinese had practically revived the war; the monsoon was at hand, and Acheen river, the only place for landing stores of any description, would shortly become impracticable because of the heavy surf which prevails during that season on its bar and along the whole shores of the Bay. Fortunately that condition which by common repute is the parent of invention, here in Acheen produces activity, and about the middle of May a series of operations were undertaken and successfully executed. To the westward a succession of forts were constructed in a line from the Craton to the entrance of Nazarre river and a position occupied near to its eastern banks on the sea shore. This place being four miles nearer to and more sheltered by Acheen Head, it was hoped that with a road cleared to the Craton (now the head quarters of the Dutch) and defended by the forts noticed before, the difficulty might be overcome. This scheme has proved the wisdom of its originator, and so far is acting well, but it was not executed one day too soon; before stores could be passed through the new route the old Atjeh river had become impassable, much property and some lives had already been lost on its bar, and the Admiral of the station had declared it impossible to land anything more there. The Achinese had also of late been much about on the eastern side of the stream, and harassed its navigation by occasional shots on boats engaged in transporting stores to the Craton. About this time also as if to drive things to a climax, they (the Achinese) made a raid on the bullock pen under the walls of the Craton itself, and carried off all the remaining stock (numbering nearly 100 head) from which the Dutch army received its supply of meat; it was singularly fortunate for the latter that a cargo of cattle shortly afterwards arrived from Penang, and equally fortunate for them that an undertaking had been successfully carried out which rendered the landing of this cargo possible, an undertaking which might have been accomplished months before with less risk of the consequences of failure, when General van Swieten, with the whole expeditionary army at his command, was wasting the best of the season for operating against the Achinese in perfect inactivity and consoling himself with imaginary "signs of the natives approaching to treat and be friends."

A look at a map will be sure to show that the locality now held by the Dutch is nearly a triangle, the northern side of which consists of the shores of the Bay, the eastern side is bounded by the Acheen river and opposed to the celebrated Panglima *Polim*, the Craton forms the southern angle, and the recently opened out road, defended by the last constructed line of forts as mentioned before is the western. These latter have brought the Dutch into immediate juxta-position with their most determined enemy Tunku Lauta, the chief who holds sway to the westward of Nazarre river, and whose people appear to be the most stubborn of the Achinese. They have thrice undergone a regular bombardment, their Campongs have been burned as often, a man of war has been stationed in their vicinity which keeps up a desultory firing at them at all times, and the Dutch say their forts have been destroyed; be that as it may, the inhabitants are still numerous, are ready to show a bold front whenever their enemies come within fighting distance, and have frequently crossed the river, which is fordable at low water and have brought on engagements, and although always suffering heavy losses still renew their attempts and harrass their enemies as much as it lies in their power to do, but they are at all times much more formidable in defence than attack—the side of the river they occupy appears to be covered with forts and strong stockades from which shots are frequently exchanged with the Dutch stronghold opposite.

It is certain that there will be warm work in that corner before Tunku Lauta's territory becomes part of his Netherlands Majesty's India possessions. I believe the invaders are totally ignorant of the locality, and that they will attempt nothing in that quarter this season. They are now constructing a pier on the foreshore three-quarter of a mile to the east of the entrance of the river, close by their last occupied station on its banks, which will have to be made very strong and carried a great way out before it is available at all times, and it may be presumed that they would not incur so much labour and expense if they expected shortly to be masters of the river itself, into which laden boats and even prahus may enter at all seasons, excepting at low water and in very bad weather, and from whence there is water communication with Acheen river and the Craton. To the eastward, in the locality of the first operations of the troops after landing, there has been some hard fighting lately. On the 14th of June, the Dutch captured a fort which, along with two others, had recently been constructed by the Achinese on the ground so gallantly conquered by General Van Swieten seven months ago, and which he so generously left for his enemies to re-occupy. There are more troubles in store in that quarter and no one now pretends to see signs of the "peaceful approach of the natives." They are reported in all cases to fight with the greatest resolution and often succeed in bringing on a hand to hand encounter, notwithstanding the murderous fire the Dutch can always bring to bear on them by means of their breachloaders.

I hear that it is in Colonel Pell's programme to push to the eastward immediately. Fresh reinforcements of troops arrive every week almost, and when a sufficient force has been accumulated we expect something decided will be done. In the fort captured on the 14th of June, a quantity of powder was found, also a large quantity of cartridges for breachloading rifles, from whence supplied it is difficult to form an opinion, but they are said to be of English manufacture. Tunku Lauta, the Achinese say, has also plenty of warlike stores, and the lovers of peace, there is too much reason to believe, will be disappointed for a long time yet in the news from Acheen. It is to be presumed that the *great man of Craton* knows best how to direct his own affairs but an individual who knows very little about it, cannot help believing that if the Dutch do not show a bold front and attack the forts commanding Nazarre river in such a manner as to make their capture certain, they may find themselves pushed into a corner notwithstanding their recent successes. Their pier may answer all necessary purposes so long as the weather is fine or moderate, and up to the present it has continued exceptionally so, but if towards the close of the monsoon, heavy weather sets in and the surf, which any squall raises, attains great strength, their solitary medium for receiving supplies might be destroyed, and before another could be constructed or this repaired, the army would be in great difficulties, as it is not possible to accumulate provisions with their present clumsy, and consequently slow, machinery for landing them.

On the north coast, Sambulangan and Pedier still continue intensely hostile, and are said to be receiving ammunition by means of their prahus, and yet the Dutch cruisers seldom make a capture—if that is correct, it is not difficult to predict that the war will be a question of years and that much suffering, distress, and murder will yet be experienced, both by the unfortunate Sultanate and its invaders.

The Sourabaya *Courant* states as follows regarding the efforts of the Achinese to carry off their dead, killed in conflict with the Dutch troops:—

"The losses of the enemy appear to be very enormous; our troops certainly saw from 60 to 100 corpses lying on the battle-field, which number, it is generally thought may be confidently multiplied by four to approach the amount of loss; for the enemy always make almost incredible efforts to remove their dead and wounded out of our sight, hence it happens that we almost always miss the satisfaction of observing the real effects of our musketry."

From Colonel Pell's diary it appears that when the Achinese become too troublesome and forward in their hostile demonstrations, a few shells pitched from the Dutch fortifications into their lurking places in the neighbouring campongs, and elsewhere, prove extremely effective in silencing or driving them away. Shells were very serviceable too, in dispersing bands of the enemy who had ventured to come within cannon shot range.

The Samarang *Courant* adds some remarks regarding the effect of shells upon the campongs thus:—

"I have not much political news to supply you with, but merely that there is a rumour that Tunku Lauta, weary of our shells falling daily into his territory, is desirous of laying down the hatchet, at the urgent request of his people."

An Acheen correspondent makes the following remarks in the course of his communication:—

"Amid facts suggestive of the aversion with which the main and labouring portion of the population of Acheen regard the present warfare between the Dutch and the hostile bands led by refugees and rapacious chiefs who institute and prolong a "reign of terror," may be ranked the following from Colonel Pell's diary:—

'May 19th.—A grand attack was made on this day, after describing which, the Colonel proceeds—

"Information was received that the attack would last for six days; that, thus, it will continue for four days longer; and that the enemy would go afterwards to cultivate their sawahs.

"May 25th.—To-day, news was received that a multitude of people for Merdoe, Heboe, and Simolanga, would come to Great Acheen for the purpose of jointly risking a last blow; and, if this did not result in their favour, of returning to their respective states, and of taking no further part in the war.'

"Those who refuse to join are attacked, sacrificed, and their campongs burnt; what is this but 'a reign of terror?' There must be some desperate characters, if not criminals, among the hostile terrorists. At all events, bodies of men acting under such forced service, cannot be regarded as volunteers. Campong Marakaa had a body of five hundred musketeers marched against it and was subjected to fire and sword, and the inhabitants had to fight for their lives, because they wished to remain quiet; and many other campongs, more defenceless, have had or are open to the same treatment, for not joining issue with vilely despotic and ambitious panglimas and headmen. In fine, strict investigation would prove that the bulk of them are fighting, or are made to fight, for their slaveries and not for their liberties, under existing circumstances. Neither their lands, nor their produce, nor their wives, nor their daughters, nor themselves, are safe from despotic and rapacious panglimas; and contradiction, or refusal, is death, by one means or other. Every man goes about armed, and sword in hand, mistrustful of his neighbour. Such is Achinese liberty, but truly of a diabolical character. They require to be taught better manners, rest assured of that."

(*Straits Times*, 25th July.)

The following are particulars of the conflict with the Achinese on the Acheen river on the 20th ult., mentioned in the *Straits Times* of the 11th instant:—The forts constructed by the Achinese to command that river were two in number, and about a thousand paces from a Dutch fort at Penajung. As these forts prevented a convoy of sick from going down the river, their capture was determined upon immediately after news of their construction had been received. The troops detached from the Craton for the purpose at the abovementioned date having dispersed large masses of the enemy who were endeavouring to draw them away from these forts, took up a position opposite the latter, after a very difficult march over uneven ground covered with *ranjus*. The artillery then opened a heavy and well directed shell fire. What followed is thus described by the *Bode's* correspondent:—

"The troops being deployed, the enemy opened a heavy fire from the forts, and began the howling with which they endeavour to inspire themselves with courage, and us with terror. The bursting of our shells above their heads had, however, a calming effect; the troops, led by the battalion commandant, rushed forward, with a hurrah. The fight was short but severe; at one moment, officers and soldiers fought hand to hand, but the enemy flung themselves into the brushwood and disappeared. The forts were ours. What was the enemy's plan? Not only to draw us away from their fortifications, but also to capture Penajung—as appeared from the following intercepted letter from the chief of the Pedirese to Tongko Nauta.

"'I have come with my people,' so he wrote; 'tomorrow I capture Kotta Penajung [Bonaparte style]! Keep the Hollanders employed at Blangoe, so that they may not relieve Penajung.' This general did not, however, take the garrison of the Craton into account; whilst he was planning how to capture Penajung, he received the blow I have described above.

"His second letter to Tongko Nauta, which also fell into our hands, shows that it is a hard fate to be unsuccessful in war.

"'The Hollanders from Blangoe have been beforehand with me—have taken my forts and defeated my people. It is your fault—you ought to have held them fast. I am going away—settle matters with the Hollanders yourself.' Whereupon Nauta might have replied as follows, had he received the letter.

"'Friend! I have done my best; the Hollanders have not been away from Blangoe. It is the 9th Battalion from the Craton which has thrashed you.'"

On this occasion, the Pedirese left two dead inside and seven outside the forts, but suffered severely in their flight from the latter over the sawahs. This engagement was followed by another on the 27th ultimo, which is thus described by the same correspondent in a letter appearing in the Java *Bode* of the 15th instant:—

"The enemy's position at Campong Garouw was, just as their position at Lampulu captured on the 20th June, too threatening for our communication with the roadstead to be allowed to remain in their hands, so that at 3 A.M. on the 27th June two half battalions set out from the Craton to surprise the enemy. Darkness was still covering the troops marching onwards, when the enemy's fire showed that they had been discovered. Our colonel led the troops himself, and caused a circuitous movement round the enemy's fort to be made, which, in spite of the latter's heavy musketry and of a fatiguing march through mud and marsh, was completely successful. The shells, in the meantime, burst with great accuracy amongst the furiously raging garrison, who received the stormers with a volley. Two officers were wounded, and another covered with klewang cuts when in the midst of the troops storming and rushing forward. But nothing could withstand us. Thorny bamboo fences were cut through, ditches forded, and the breastwork climbed over. Some ten Achinese who had intended to defend themselves to the utmost, endeavoured now to fly. But on all sides, bayonets stared them in the face.

"Discouraged, and with death before their eyes, they cried out '*Ampon, Ampon! Kassian, blanda, kassian.*' One of the officers, not wishing to increase the slaughter needlessly, called out to them, 'Throw away your weapons then! Raise your hands!' They did so, and were spared. The enemy's position was very strong, just as their positions always are when completed. Besides officers, we had about 32 men disabled."

The *Batavia Handelsblad*, after stating that on this occasion 9 dead bodies of the Achinese were found inside the fortifications, and that the troops had 4 officers wounded 4 privates killed and 26 wounded, and that the prisoners made will not be presented with guilders and be released by Colonel Pell, relates the following instance of Achinese barbarism:—

"In one of the reconnaissances made during the second expedition to Acheen, two Europeans remained behind, probably from fatigue, without the remainder of the troops perceiving it before their return to the bivouac. A strong patrol was immediately sent out, which recovered the stragglers as shockingly mutilated dead bodies. Amongst other mutilations, a square piece of flesh had been hacked out of the body of one of these unfortunates, in order to get hold of his copper breastplate. Such like barbarians were, when they fell into our hands, presented with money and released by General Van Swieten, to resume immediately the contest against us. They were permitted to cut their paddy, and our sentinels were forbidden to fire upon them. After they had provided themselves with a sufficient stock of supplies, they fired upon our outposts by way of giving thanks, and killed or wounded several of our men."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE LIQUIDATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(*Times*, July 70.)

THE unsatisfactory character of a legal system which breaks down under the demands of an exceptionally grave task is indisputable, and no heavier blow has been dealt at the credit of English jurisprudence than the unavoidable transfer of the business of liquidating the affairs of the Albert and European Assurance Companies from the public tribunals to separate Arbitration Courts. It is true that the policy-holders and shareholders of the defaulting Offices, and of the numerous Companies they had absorbed, were fortunate enough—so, at least, it appeared when the choice was ratified by Parliament—to obtain the services of the most accomplished and authoritative judicial intellects of our time. When the present Lord Chancellor was selected to unravel the tangled history of the Albert Office, and to decide between the conflicting claims that had grown up in the chaotic maladministration of its business, it was admitted that no man could bring to such a task a shrewder legal sense or clearer perception of principles. So, also, when the late Lord Westbury was nominated to act as Arbitrator in the European liquidation, it was acknowledged that a great mastery of law and a great knowledge of the world had been placed at the service of the litigants. Yet it was apprehended, almost from the moment that the second arbitration was mooted, that out of the concurrent and co-ordinate conduct of two trains of legal inquiry presided over by different minds diversity of opinion was likely to result. This became a certainty when it was settled that the presiding minds should be of so distinct a character as those of Lord Cairns and Lord Westbury. Perhaps if it had been Lord Westburys part to lay down the principles on which the European Arbitration was to be conducted before Lord Cairns had essayed a similar settlement in the case of the Albert, the conflict of authority would never have occurred Lord Westbury, if he had been the first to lay down the law, might have approached nearer to the position taken up by Lord Cairns than he did when he was compelled to speak second; and Lord Cairns might have displayed a greater respect for "decided cases" than was shown by Lord Westbury. As it happened, however, Lord Cairns had dealt with some of the most important points which could arise out of the liquidation of an Assurance Company before Lord Westbury began his task at all. It was inevitable, therefore, that in the arguments adduced before Lord Westbury on questions of "novation," for instance, which affected the European Society and the Companies it had amalgamated, reference should be made to Lord Cairns's view of similar cases which had been settled in the winding up of the affairs of the Albert. It was almost equally inevitable that the keen self-assertion of Lord Westbury's mind should find expression in more or less decided dissent from the *dicta* of Lord Cairns. It was not only that Lord Westbury felt it imperative upon him to claim for his Arbitration Court a freedom from the binding force of settled cases which no ordinary tribunal at law or in equity enjoys, and to assert for it a strictly co-ordinate position with the Albert Arbitration Court; it is not unreasonable to suppose that he may have been equally solicitous to show that he viewed legal principles, rights, and obligations differently from Lord Cairns.

Lord Cairns had laid it down that when one Company was absorbed by another the policy-holders of the amalgamated Company must be held to have "novated" or renewed their contract with the amalgamating Company if in one of several informal ways, as, for instance, by paying premiums to the amalgamating Company, they might be taken to have assented to the transfer of the obligation. According to this view, almost all the policy-holders of the absorbed Companies had no remedy against the shareholders of those Companies, but could look only for satisfaction to the assets of the Albert Company. On the other hand, Lord Westbury, rejecting this view—which was urged of course with appeals to the authority of Lord Cairns, on behalf of the shareholders of the Companies absorbed by the European—maintained that a novation could not be held to be established unless there was "unequivocal" proof, as strong as would be required to prove any other contract, that each individual policy-holder assented with his eyes open and of his free choice to the substitution of one Company for the other as responsible to him under his policy. Without such proof, which it was difficult for any Company to supply, "novation" was not recognized in any case while Lord Westbury presided over the European Arbitration; the absorbed Companies were held not to be released from their obligations, and their policy-holders were allowed to claim against their shareholders. The principles adopted in the Albert liquidation were thus in practice reversed in the case of the European. In the former the pretensions of the shareholders of the absorbed Companies were sustained; in the latter those of the policy-holders, and something of the character of a party struggle was given to this conflict of legal opinions. Lord Westbury died before arriving at his final award, and his place was taken by Lord Romilly. As we pointed out a couple of months ago, the late Master of the Rolls decided at the outset upon following the views of his predecessor rather than those of Lord Cairns; but this week he has seen reason to change his mind, and the rights of the policy-holders as against the shareholders of the absorbed Companies suffer another change. Lord Westbury repudiated Lord Cairns's opinions, and now Lord Romilly repudiates those of Lord Westbury. It was first settled in the Albert Arbitration that an indorsement on a policy mentioning the transfer constituted "novation;" then it was determined by Lord Westbury that it did not constitute anything of the kind; and now, finally, Lord Romilly affirms once more that it does. We must confess that our sympathies have been throughout with the policy-holders, who, in a great majority of cases, did not understand the legal effect of the transfer to which they were supposed to assent, and it seemed on the whole reasonable to maintain that where it was not brought to the mind of one of the parties that a new contract was being made, no new contract should in such case be held valid. We do not deny, however, that the weight of authority now leans the other way, and that the lucky shareholders who escape the responsibilities which Lord Westbury's method of settlement would have laid upon them have, probably, the law on their side. Yet we cannot but regret that another anomaly is added to the mass of anomalies, blunders, and misconduct which make up the history of these two enormous insurance disasters. Uncertainty is a fatal defect in a legal system, and when the rights of litigants are bandied about, as we have seen them in these arbitrations, without the possibility of arriving at a final and uniform decision before an appellate tribunal, we cannot help feeling that there is still abundant scope for the zeal and skill of Law Reformers.

After all, however, the original fault lies to a great extent with the public. The recklessness with which insurance business has been carried on could never have reached the dangerous height it attained when the world was awakened by the fall of the Albert and European Societies if policy-holders had been prudent and vigilant. Unfortunately, they were attracted by highly-coloured pictures of imaginary prosperity, they trusted implicitly in an imposing array of names, and they were tempted by the bait of magnificent bonuses. It may be objected that the public from whom the policy-holders are drawn know little or nothing of the management of insurance business, and this is no doubt perfectly true so far as details are concerned. But the general principles of a sound insurance business are not difficult to understand, and any intelligent man should be able to satisfy himself whether the company to which he entrusts the fortunes of his family is working on a healthy basis. They will have less excuse in future. The Board of Trade has just accomplished a remarkable public service by preparing for publication a Report on the Accounts of Life Assurance Companies, presented in pursuance of the Act of 1870, which may be said to put for the first time into a concise and intelligible form the actuarial and business tests by which a healthy Insurance Company may be distinguished from a weak and feeble one. The assurance business of this country is vast in its proportion. The total sum assured in the 125 registered Companies is not less than £338,000,000 the total of the accumulated life funds is £94,600,000, and the present premium income is nearly eleven millions per annum. In the immense mass of transactions represented by these figures there are, of course, many varieties of dealing, ranging from the highest integrity and prudence down to trickiness and to a recklessness which is almost equally culpable. The Board of Trade Report shows the variations of which "valuing" is susceptible, and points out how a Company of the less healthy kind will produce a "flattering actuarial balance-sheet," with a promise of large present bonuses to entice the unwary. We do not seem to learn any very recondite truth when we are told that the public cannot be misled if they select an office "which transacts its business at a small percentage of working cost and does not anticipate its profits." Yet if this simple rule had been taken to heart by the unlucky patrons of the Albert and European Companies, the crash of those ill-fated concerns would have been less calamitous, for it would have affected a comparatively small number of persons.

ON THE SQUARE.

(*Punch.*)

A MEETING of the London Statues was held at midnight, a few evenings since, to consider the recent improvements that have been made in Leicester Square. Mr. Peabody was in the chair, and amongst those present we observed their Majesties King Charles the First, James the Second, George the Second and Third, George and William the Fourth, the Dukes of Cumberland, Wellington, and Bedford, Viscount Nelson, Generals Napier and Havelock, and Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the recent alterations in Leicester Square had suggested to many of those present the possibility of bettering their position. He would suggest an agitation in favour of reform. He (the Chairman) would have to sit, "it might be for years and it might be for ever" (to quote the old song), at the corner of the Royal Exchange, unless something was done soon. He felt more like a naughty child than a great Philanthropist in his new attitude. Now in days of yore, Leicester Square——

Here King George the Third interrupted the speaker, and said that he trusted the Chairman would not make any painful allusions to the late Statue of King George the First, who was in point of fact a near relative of his.

The Chairman declared that he had no intention of doing anything of the sort. The lamented Statue had been broken up, and he would say peace to its ashes, or rather to its dust. However, it must be admitted by the most prejudiced that Leicester Square had been greatly improved by Baron Grant, and that it would be well for all of them if they could secure quarters as cleanly and as comfortable.

The bust of Mr. Hogarth here put in an appearance as a deputation from Leicester Square.

King George the Second, who spoke with much excitement, objected to Mr. Hogarth's taking any part in the meeting. They had only a had before them. If this reason for refusing to hear him was insufficient, he begged to state further that Mr. Hogarth had proved himself to be unworthy of credence by caricaturing the British Grenadiers.

King Charles the First, amidst some laughter, described Mr. Hogarth as a man "all head." On which Mr. Hogarth retorted "Better all head than no head, like *some* folk."

The Duke of Wellington, with the greatest possible respect, would suggest that His Majesty would be scarcely called a good judge of heads as he had lost his own. His Grace believed that Mr. Hogarth would not have laughed at the British Grenadiers had he (Mr. Hogarth) had the advantage of being present at Waterloo. He would be most happy to hear what Mr. Hogarth had to say, but as he was now on his legs, or rather his horse, he could not sufficiently strongly express his indignation at his present painful position. Any military man would understand this feeling when he announced that nearly every day during the summer he had to watch with calmness and in silence the doings of the Volunteers in Hyde Park.

Viscount Nelson heartily sympathised with his Grace. His Lordship expressed a strong wish to be removed from Charing Cross, as the only thing that he could see and was wont to amuse him had been removed. Of course he referred to the Lion on Northumberland House with whom he had been in the habit of exchanging signals, during the progress of popular meetings in which his own unfortunate Lions had been so seriously compromised. The stiffness of tail of the Northumberland House Lion had been a great comfort to him of late years, in fact he might say his only comfort since iron had superseded hearts of oak in the sides of ships, but, unfortunately, not in the hearts of public men, in whom, as far as he could judge, there was deuced little of the metal or of the wood either. He wished to know how much longer he was to be kept mast-headed. His lofty position had its advantages when the boys used to contend on the River, but now-a-days even with the best telescope, he could find no trace of the Eton and Westminster Boat Race. His Lordship wished to be put up at Margate.

King George the Fourth complained bitterly of the fountains of Trafalgar Square. On a windy day His Majesty was covered with spray. He was a child of Nature, and wished to go back to Brighton. He preferred salt water to Artesian well water, and the Pavilion to the National Gallery. Still, if he must stay in town, from what he had heard, Leicester Square seemed to be the very place for him, as it contained a building with a frontage in his favourite school of architecture. His Majesty begged to ask Mr. Hogarth if there was room for him.

Mr. Hogarth replied, not at present. The fact of the matter was that although the Square was excessively nice and airy, the place was disfigured by a statue in the centre. His fellow-lodgers had all local claims. Newton was an able man of Science, Hunter a good Anatomist and his friend Reynolds knew something of Painting—at least, so the critics and people of fashion fancied—and they all of them had been at some time or another connected with Leicester Square. Now the Statue in the centre had never (so far as History tells) set step in the place, and, therefore, had no right to monopolise a fountain and the best site in the garden. The choice of so strange a centre-piece was all the more extraordinary as there existed a gentleman, whose claims to the highest honours were overwhelmingly powerful, a gentleman who in person realised his (Mr. Hogarth's) notion of "the line of beauty," and who in mind was the peer of the greatest sages that the world had ever produced; a gentleman after his (Mr. Hograth's) own heart, and to whom he had bequeathed his favourite dog. He need scarcely say that he alluded to his dear friend, *Mr. Punch*.

The cheering at this point was so hearty that a policeman was attracted to the spot on which the meeting was being held, and the Statues were forced to resume hurriedly their wonted pedestals. This interruption is the more to be regretted, as it is understood that Mr. Fox proposed complaining of the state of Bedford Square, and King William the Fourth proposed moving his own removal from the City to Charing Cross, on the score that no one stayed in the East End now-a-days after five o'clock.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

THE Select Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Adulteration of Food Act, 1872, have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following Report:—

"Your Committee having held 14 meetings and examined 57 witnesses, have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the Act has done much good. It has, at the same time, inflicted considerable injury and imposed heavy and undeserved penalties upon some respectable tradesmen. This appears to have been owing mainly to the want of a clear understanding as to what does and what does not constitute adulteration, and in some cases to the conflicting decisions and inexperience of the analysts. Your Committee, however, are of opinion that the Act itself is defective and needs amendment.

"The adoption of the Act has been by no means general, and in many cases where it is applied and officers have been appointed its operation has been of the most restricted character. Even where a competent analyst has been established, if the local authority does not associate a special inspector with him, or does not insist upon the police or other recognized officials performing the duties of inspectors the Act remains a dead letter. It appears that only in 26 boroughs and 34 counties have appointments been made, while the number of boroughs under the Act is 171 and of counties 54. In the City of London the Commissioners of Sewers, and in the rest of the metropolis all the Vestries or District Boards under the Metropolis Local Management Act, have appointed analysts.

"From a return of the convictions in the year 1873, as received by the Home Office, it will be seen that the number of proceedings outside the metropolis and a few large towns has been singularly small. The amount of good resulting from the Act must not, however, be judged by the number of the prosecutions and convictions. The deterrent effects are undoubtedly great, and the opinion of the promoters has been substantiated that the most beneficial effects of the Act would be to prevent adulteration rather than to punish it.

"TEA.

"It appears that since the Report of 1856 certain grossly prepared teas have been imported from China, some being largely mixed with exhausted leaves and ferruginous sand, and others much too highly faced or coloured; the ingredients used for colouring being chiefly Prussian blue or indigo, powdered gypsum, and turmeric; but the total amount of such teas has been small, and is kept in check mainly by the low price of pure teas. The import of green teas has recently fallen considerably, in consequence, it is stated, of the operations of the Act.

"Facing tea after the duty is paid was, prior to the Act of 1872, practised to a small extent in this country; but, whether in China or at home, the evidence is conclusive that in colouring tea no deleterious matter is used to such an extent as to be absolutely injurious to health; at the same time facing may be employed to conceal tea of bad quality. Your committee have reason to believe that very little adulteration of tea is practised in this country.

"They would further observe that defacing tea or removing artificial colour seems now much more common; but this process does not appear to extract the ingredients which form the base of the colouring matter, it simply removes the colour, leaving all the other materials on the tea.

"It is proved that the bright green teas of China are always faced, and that the natural green teas of Japan, India, &c., are frequently of a colour hardly distinguishable from some qualities of black tea. While condemning the practice of highly facing tea, your Committee cannot recommend that fairly faced green tea should be condemned as an adulterated article.

"Suggestions have been made that a certain percentage should be allowed for colouring matters and other impurities in tea; but your Committee consider that the limitation to a very small percentage of foreign matter would exclude from the country some wholesome low-priced teas, which are largely consumed by the poor, and; if a less stringent limit were adopted, it might have the effect of increasing the amount of facing laid upon the better descriptions of green teas.

"The Act has borne with considerable hardship upon the retail grocers, among others, from the following causes:—The evidence and samples being in the first instance entirely in the hands of the prosecution; the defendant being incapacitated as a witness; the sole employment of analysts, to the exclusion of practical judges of the articles; the differences among analysts, and the magisterial decisions thereon; and the recent judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench that under this Act the faced tea known as green tea is adulterated; but more especially that the alleged adulteration has been committed before the tea reached the retailer, and that he is not responsible for the frauds and tricks of the Chinese manufacturer.

"It has been repeatedly suggested to your Committee that an examination of tea for the purpose of detecting impurities should be undertaken on landing by the Customs, and that all tea found to be seriously adulterated should not be admitted for home consumption.

"The Chairman of the Customs admitted that such an inspection of tea in bond could be undertaken by the Custom-house officers, and that the great bulk of the tea would require but a brief examination by good practical officials, while suspected samples could be analyzed at the laboratory at Somerset House.

"Your Committee recommend that this examination should be made, as they believe it would practically stop the sale in this country of tea adulterated abroad, and relieve the retail dealer from the hardship which now arises from his being held answerable for certain manipulations of which he may be wholly ignorant.

"MILK.

"The evidence before your Committee points to the fact that, previous to the passing of the Act of 1872, milk was very generally adulterated with water It has since greatly improved in quality wherever the Act has been enforced; but the good results in improving the milk supply have not been attained without some serious cases of injury and injustice to milk-sellers.

"Too high and rigid a standard has been fixed by some analysts, and, no sufficient allowances have been made for the natural variations in milk. Ten per cent. of milk solids may be more difficult to obtain under certain unfavourable conditions than 12 or 14 under a more generous diet, a warmer atmosphere, and more comfortable lodging. Not only does the quality of milk vary with the food, the breed of cattle, the time of year, and treatment of the animals, but the milk of one cow of the same breed will differ greatly from that of another managed under a precisely similar system; and, further, the first and last pint of milk which a cow gives at the same milking will present all the difference between an extremely poor and an exceedingly rich milk. Allowances should, therefore, be made for these natural variations which some purely scientific chymists seem to have occasionally overlooked.

"It has been argued that, notwithstanding all these discrepancies, a certain precentage of solids might be agreed upon below which no milk should be considered pure. If a low standard were fixed, there would be a great inducement for the vendors of really rich milk to abstract a portion of the cream without reducing the milk below the recognized standard, and, on the other hand, it might offer a premium upon the production of a naturally poor class of milk.

"Your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the fraudulent abstraction of cream should be punishable: at the same time they consider the sale of skim milk should be encouraged, as it is certainly a nutritious and valuable article of food; but your Committee are unanimous that the sale of skim milk for new should decidedly be regarded as a punishable offence.

"BUTTER.

"Butter is often imperfectly made in the United Kingdom, and sometimes contains too much water, and now and then an unfair proportion of salt; beyond this, it does not appear that adulteration is much practised in this country. Certain foreign butters are mixed with lard and other fats, and there is reason to believe that salt and water, after the butter comes from the farmer, are added in some manufactures abroad. Attempts are being made in France and elsewhere to manufacture artificial butter, chiefly from the fat of animals. If these articles are composed of wholesome materials, and not sold as butter, your Committee see no reason to forbid their sale. The slight colouring matter occasionally added to butter, cheese, &c., should not, in the opinion of your Committee, be regarded as an adulteration.

"BREAD.

"Bread, on the whole, apppears to be fairly pure. Potatoes are used to help fermentation, and rice flour is employed in dusting the loaves. No doubt the chief adulteration is alum, and evidence was adduced showing the great difficulty which the best chymists experience in discovering minute quantities of alum in bread.

"MIXTURES.

"Your Committee have had under their consideration the sale of mixed articles of food and condiments; among them great prominence has been given to mustard and cocoa. The evidence tends to show that these articles have been sold pure as well as mixed with other ingredients to suit the requirements of consumers, and it has also been demonstrated to the satisfaction of your Committee that the compounds are frequently made quite as much to suit the public taste as to increase the profit of the manufacturers, inasmuch as by using a lower quality of mustard seed or cocoa bean a pure article may be made at a lower price than some of the mixtures. For this reason the statement of the proportion of each ingredient used could not be any real protection to the consumer, and should not be required. It is also due to the manufacturer to record that mixed mustard and prepared cocoa are and have long been manufactured at the Deptford Yard for the supply of the Navy.

"Your Committee therefore come to the conclusion that the sale of such mixtures or compounds is allowable, and, indeed, needful to meet the public requirements, provided the fact of their being mixtures is plainly indicated to the purchaser by a legible label or notice conspicuously attached to the outside of each package in which or vessel from which such mixture is sold. A verbal declaration at the time of sale is impracticable, and, if practicable, would be unnecessary when a proper label is used.

"CORN-FLOUR.

"The attention of your Committee has been called to the article known as corn-flour, in reference to which important evidence as to its purity and its useful dietetic qualities has been given by some eminent medical and chymical authorities, which, however, is denied by one witness. Your Committee are fully convinced that the manufacture is quite legitimate, and that, like arrowroot, sago, and other starch foods, corn-flour is perfectly wholesome, but that it should not in any case be given to infants without a considerable admixture of milk.

"WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER.

"The adulteration of wines, spirits, and beer has not been extensively examined under the Act of 1872. The Licensing Act, which was passed in the same year, contained special clauses against the adulteration of these articles. The evidence before your Committee is of a negative character, and it may be that alcoholic drinks have slipped through between the two Acts. The Adulteration Clauses in the Licensing Act are sought to be repealed by a Bill that has just passed the House of Commons, and there appears to be no reason to doubt that if this Act is amended, as your Committee suggest, it will contain ample powers for detecting the adulteration in the drink as well as the food of the people. Witnesses have stated that spirits are largely diluted with water, but are rarely adulterated with sulphuric acid; that almost all wines are more or less 'fortified' for the English market, and that water is often added by the publican to beer and porter (perhaps with an addition of salt or sugar); but few of those villanous compounds with which malt liquors were formerly much adulterated have been recently discovered by an analysis. There was a singularly unanimous expression of opinion from many scientific witnesses as to the baneful and maddening effects produced by the consumption of very new and roughly distilled spirits.

"Several witnesses have complained to your Committee of the manner in which the cases under this Act have been tried before Justices. They state that in some instances the magistrates, considering the prosecution to be a criminal one, would not allow the defendant to be examined. Your Committee believe that in all cases this privilege should be accorded to the accused and his wife. Your Committee also think that when a retail dealer charged with adulterating an article shall produce evidence that he bought the article under guarantee from a wholesale dealer, and that he sold the article in the same state and condition as he received it from such wholesale dealer, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, upon the retail dealer giving security for costs, to summon the wholesale dealer as well as the retailer. In some cases magistrates have declined to allow any other analysis than that of the analyst appointed to act for the district to be taken as evidence. Your Committee think that evidence from well established analysts should be allowed to be produced for the defence, and they suggest that when cases of dispute arise between the chymical authorities there should be some Court of Appeal to settle the disputed points. It has been suggested that such an authority might be easily established at the laboratory of Somerset House, and the official witness from that department gave your Committee to understand that, with a little enlargement and assistance, the existing laboratory and staff could undertake these important duties. In the absence of further information as to any better appeal, your Committee suggest that where the analysis of the chymist of the local authority is challenged, the sample which is the matter of dispute shall be analyzed at the laboratory of Somerset House, and the decision arrived at there be regarded as final.

"It was stated to your Committee that some Justices would not accept the analysis of the chymist of the local authority without his presence in court; others insisted on his signature to his analysis being duly witnessed; and in all cases there appears that the inspector is bound himself to deliver the sample of the goods to the analyst. This, besides taking the inspector for days from his legitimate duties, entails considerable expense upon the local authority in the case where the analyst resides outside the district, or where one gentleman holds several appointments. Your Committee consider that if the sample is duly secured and properly sealed it may be sent by post or by other safe means, and they are of opinion that the analysis of the chymist of the local authority should be received in evidence without his presence being necessary, unless the defendant should demand the personal attendance of such analyst. There does not seem to be much necessity for attestation of the analyst's signature, nor is it apparently required by existing Acts, but in any case your Committee consider that the practice in this particular should be everywhere similar, and that proper forms for the analysis of different articles should be issued by some central authority, so as to secure greater uniformity and more detail in these documents in all courts of justice.

"Many witnesses have declared that the failures and hardships in carrying out the Act have been chiefly due to the incompetence and inexperience of the analysts. Your Committee, while refraining from endorsing this wholesale condemnation, admit that some of these gentlemen appear to have evinced more zeal than discretion in carrying out their novel and difficult duties. In some cases, indeed, a decided want of chymical knowledge has been proved, but no more than was to be expected from the sudden call made for the services of adepts in a branch of chymistry which had not previously been very highly valued. Witnesses testified their belief that few really competent analysts were at present to be found in this country, and one eminent chymist stated he did not think more than 'a dozen such men existed;' but, as chymical analysis will now be better thought and better understood, there seems to be no reason to doubt that in a few years there will be an abundant supply of reliable scientific analysts. In the meantime, it seems to your Committee that small districts should be as much as possible consolidated; that, as a rule, the boroughs in a country should be united with the county for the purpose of appointing one analyst for the entire district, and the only way of securing the services of really efficient analysts is to offer them a fair remuneration, which can hardly be done without the union of several local authorities in one appointment.

"To the Local Government Board has been confided the power of revoking or confirming the appointments of the analysts; but, without any recognized authority to guide them, beyond the long list of testimonials which seems always forthcoming, the Board have not the means of performing satisfactorily the task imposed upon them. Your Committee think some practical test might reasonably be required from the analysts to prove their competency to perform the duties of their office.

"Evidence has been offered to your Committee that the requisites for a thorough examination of the knowledge and skill of the analyst exist at the School of Chymistry at South Kensington, and they suggest that the Local Government Board should have the option of calling upon the analyst for a certificate of having there passed such an examination.

"Complaints have been made by the metropolitan vestries that the fines inflicted under the Act are paid to the General Police Fund. Your Committee think that the Act of 1860 intended that the fines should be paid to the vestries, and they are of opinion that it is only reasonable the fines should go to the local authority which has had the trouble and expense of enforcing the Act.

"Your Committee consider that inspectors, when traders refuse to sell them articles which are exposed for sale, should be empowered to take samples of goods they suspect to be adulterated, upon tendering payment of the full value of the article; that in all cases the inspector should leave with the trader a duplicate sample of the goods he intends to have analyzed, properly securing and sealing the same in the presence of the vendor; and that in no case shall more than one month elapse before the result of the investigation is made known to the trader.

"Your Committee suggest that the two Acts to which this inquiry refers—viz., the Adulteration Acts of 1860 and 1872 (23 and 24 Vict. c. 84, and 35 and 36 Vict. c. 74)—should be repealed, and another Act consolidating and amending these statutes substituted for them; that in the new Act, besides the changes already recommended, it should be provided that the fraudulent abstraction of important properties of any commodity should be a punishable offence, but that a distinction should be drawn between this and the fraudulent or noxious addition of ingredients, which, more strictly speaking, constitutes adulteration; and that Clause 9 of the Act of 1872 should be so far modified as not to make it incumbent on the analyst to give a certificate except when he finds the articles submitted to him to be adulterated or debased. They further recommend that the Act should be made compulsory.

"In conclusion, your Committee believe it will afford some consolation to the public to know that in the matter of adulteration they are cheated rather than poisoned. Witnesses of the highest standing concur in stating that in the numerous articles of food and drink which they have analyzed they have found scarcely anything absolutely injurious to health, and that if deleterious substances are occasionally employed for the purposes of adulteration they are used in such minute quantities as to be comparatively harmless. Your Committee believe that it is the intention of Parliament that consumers should be protected from frauds, and that they should be enabled to procure the articles they ask for and require. But your Committee do not consider that Parliament desires needlessly to hamper or fetter trade, still less to interfere between the buyer and seller with the view of regulating prices, or attempting to assist the consumer in ascertaining the real money value of any marketable commodity."

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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